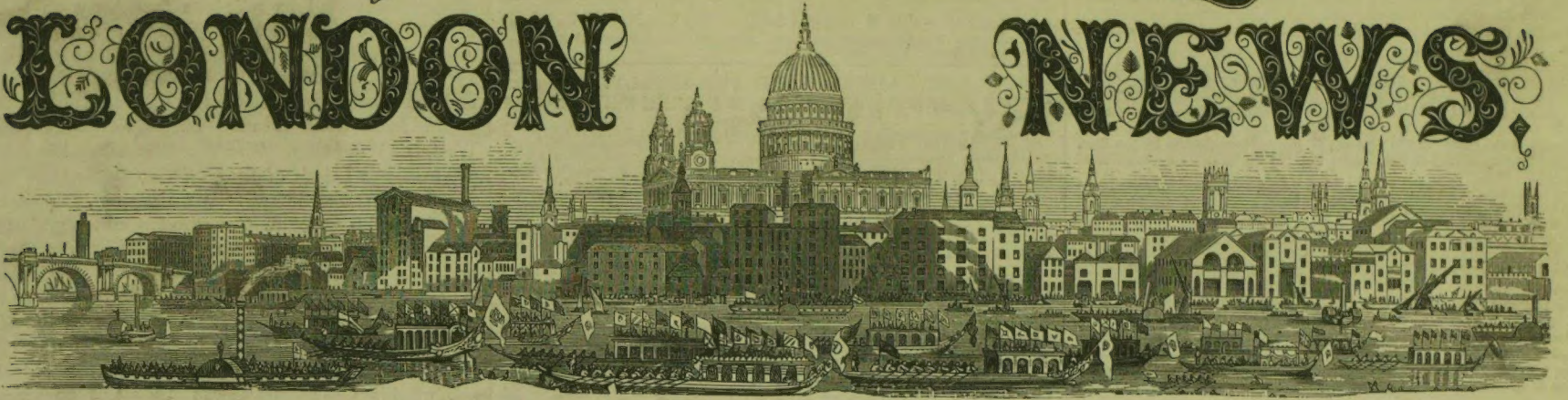


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1972.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



THE TROEDYRHIW COLLIERY ACCIDENT: RESCUED! SCENE AT THE PIT'S MOUTH.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th inst., at Benwelldene, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Thomas Hodgkin, of a son.
On the 19th inst., at Cheltenham, the wife of R. Crawford, Esq., C.E., of a son.
On the 20th ult., at Mian Mir, Punjab, the wife of Captain Buchanan-Hepburn, 26th Punjab Infantry, of a son.
On the 19th inst., at Dorchester House, the Countess of Morley, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd inst., at St. Paul's Church, Whitley, by the Rev. R. F. Wheeler, Oscar Eugen, son of Andrew W. Andersen, Copenhagen, to Mary Isabella, eldest daughter of John Elliott, Monkseaton House, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
On the 5th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the Rev. G. W. Hill, Rector, Alfred Gilpin Jones, Esq., M.P., to Emma, daughter of Edward Albro, Esq.
On the 23rd inst., at St. Mary's, Cadogan-terrace, Henry Vincent Higgins, Esq., 1st Life Guards, to Lady Hilda Finch Hatton, youngest daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., Charles Mayhew, Esq., of Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 68.
On the 21st inst., the Rev. J. G. N. Molesworth, D.D., Vicar of Rochdale, aged 87.
On the 20th inst., at his residence, 25, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, W., John Sanger, of 150, Oxford-street, aged 68.
On the 24th inst., at Sycamore Lodge, Anerley, Henry Darlot Cochran, fourth son of James Cochran, Esq., of Wedgway, Riverina, Australia, aged 12 years.
On the 23rd inst., at Broomy Hill, Hereford, Ada Grace Clara de Gresley, eldest daughter of Emma Grace and the late G. W. Hill, Esq., of Carnarvon, N.W., aged 25 years.
On the 23rd inst., at Versailles, Sophia, Marquise de Croismare, and daughter of the late Sir W. Syer, the first Recorder of Bombay, aged 75.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 5.

SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

Fourth Sunday after Easter. Alexander II., Czar of Russia, born, 1818.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Dr. Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. F. C. Cook, Chaplain of Lock Hospital, Harrow-road.
Westminster Abbey, 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.
St. James's, noon, Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
Savoy, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Francis J. Holland, Chaplain to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, Piccadilly, 3 p.m., the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Missionary Church of England.
Christian Evidence Society, St. Stephen's, South Kensington, 4 p.m. (Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes—the Christian Scripture: a Standing Monument and Evidence of the Divine Mission of Jesus Christ).

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

National Temperance League, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.
Wesleyan Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m.
Home and Colonial School Society, 1.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Colvin on Greek and Roman Art).
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 2.30.
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

St. Philip and St. James, Apostles. The Duke of Connaught born, 1850.
The Queen's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
Church Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m.
Judaism and Christianity: Rev. Canon Cook, St. George's Hall, 3 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics), and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (discussion on street railways).
Jews' Infant School Ball, Willis's Rooms.
Musical Union, matinee, 3.15 p.m. Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30 p.m.
Grosvenor Gallery opens. British Museum closed for a week.
Royal Institution, anniversary, 2 p.m. Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

Missionary Conference at Oxford (two days).
British and Foreign Bible Society, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m.
London City Mission, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.; exhibition of choice flowers, visit of the Queen.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Quackett Lecture, Sir John Lubbock on the Anatomy of Ants).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain Tyler on Continuous Breaks for Railways).
East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, opening by the Duchess of Teck, 2.30 p.m. Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
British Archaeological Association, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Redwood on Spectrum Analysis).

THURSDAY, MAY 3.

The Queen's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
Church Pastoral Aid Society, St. James's Hall, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).
Annual Conference on Health of Towns (at Society of Arts), 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (two days). Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

Incorporated Society for Building Churches, annual court, 2.30 p.m.
Governances' Benevolent Institution, general court, Willis's Rooms, noon.
Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
Religious Tract Society, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (the Rev. A. H. Sayce on Accadian Phonology, and Professor Cassal on French Genes).
Society of Arts, Indian Section, 8 (Mr. W. Taylor on the Wonders of Trees).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Rev. W. H. Dallinger on Minute and Low Forms of Life).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Manchester International Horse Show (five days).

SATURDAY, MAY 5.

Moon's last quarter, 11.19 a.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. A. H. Sayce on Babylonian Literature).
Newspaper Press Fund, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
April	18	Inches. 29.509	° 39.8	° 31.8	° 76	10 42.8	° 37.8	NE. NNE.	Miles. 451	In. 0.045
	19	29.551	42.8	22.4	69	5 49.5	39.5	NNE. NE.	442	0.000
	20	30.187	43.8	38.5	83	7 56.3	32.9	NE. SSW.	118	0.210
	21	29.553	45.6	45.0	98	9 50.2	42.7	SSW. S.	210	0.080
	22	29.563	49.4	42.6	79	— 58.2	42.5	W. SW.	195	0.180
	23	29.532	43.6	35.5	75	6 52.9	40.1	WSW. W. SW.	154	0.040
	24	29.692	44.7	36.0	74	5 56.0	34.8	SW. N. E.	156	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. —

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.578	29.577	30.221	30.900	29.507	29.541	29.616
Temperature of Air	40.2°	43.0°	44.4°	40.0°	52.2°	46.0°	48.6°
Temperature of Evaporation	37.0°	38.0°	41.4°	45.4°	48.8°	41.6°	43.4°
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NE.	NNE.	SSE.	W.	WNW.	N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 40	3 0	3 18	3 38	3 56	4 16	4 36
4 36	4 55	5 13	5 33	5 51	6 11	6 30
6 30	6 49	7 07	7 27	7 45	8 05	8 24

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Seventy-Second and Last Time but Twelve of SHAKESPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING at 7.45. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Haves Craven, Music by R. Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by THE LOPEBY TICKET. A Morning Performance will be given Every Saturday at Two p.m. On Saturday Morning next, May 5, "King Richard III."

OLYMPIC.—THE SCUTTLED SHIP. By CHARLES READE. EVERY EVENING, at 7.15. Powerful Company and Effects. Box-office hours Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW ENTERTAINMENT. THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening ditto. Places may be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till six.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Signal Success of the MOORE and BURGESS Easter Burlesque on THE MARVELLOUS GIRARDS, which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. Vide extract from the "Morning Post," April 3:—"In a burlesque performance entitled 'The Marvellous Gee-hards,' Messrs. T. Sully, James Moore, and Rene emulated the eccentric gymnastics of the well-known 'Girards' with absolute accuracy in the minutest particulars of action and expression, doing everything that the clever originals do, and as nearly as possible in the very same style and manner. A new 'Interlocutor' appeared for the first time in the person of a gentleman bearing the illustrious name of J. P. Kemble, who, being gifted with a fine voice and a keen sense of humour, is likely to prove an acquisition."

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 1, at Three o'clock, an Extra Day Performance will be given by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS in aid of the FUNDS of the ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE, when a programme of the most attractive character will be presented. The co-operation and support of the public is most earnestly entreated on this occasion, as funds are sorely needed for the support of the inmates of this admirable institution. The whole of the proceeds of this entertainment will be handed over to the treasurer of the Royal Dramatic College. Tickets and places may be secured at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, or of any of the attendants in the hall.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. TWO FOSTER BROTHERS, by Gilbert A. Beckett. Last Week of FIVE O'CLOCK TEA, and A NIGHT SURPRISE, EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE of Handel's MESSIAH, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 4, Eight o'clock. Mr. Osgood, Miss Butterworth, Madame Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Lewis Thomas, Principal Violin, Mr. J. T. Willy. Organist, Mr. E. J. Hopkins. Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved, 5s. and 2s. 6d.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. MONDAY, APRIL 30, Half-past Eight. ST. JAMES'S HALL. Pianoforte, Mr. Beesley; Violoncello, Herr Hausman; Symphony (M.M. by Sillas, &c. Vocalists, Madame Patey and Mr. Barton M'Guckin. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s., 5s., and 2s. 6d.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, MAY 1.—Quarter past Three. Quartet, No. 1 in G, Mozart; Trio, B flat, Rubinstein; Quintet, B flat, Mendelssohn. Solos, Pianoforte, various. Pianist, E. Breyer (pupil of Rubinstein), with Pajini, Hollander, Wafelghem, Haven, and Lasseter. Tickets, 7s. 6d., each, to be had of Lucas and Co. and Olivier, Bond-street; and at St. James's Hall. Visitation can pay at the Regent-street entrance. Prof. ELIA, Director.

WAGNER FESTIVAL.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL, MAY 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 18. Wagner, Conductor. Wilhelmj, Leader of Orchestra. Dannerth and Richter, Conductors of Rehearsals. Matrons, H. H. Unger, and other singers from Bayreuth. Prices of Admission to each Concert—Private Boxes, from 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1 guinea; Arena Stalls, 10s.; Balcony (first three rows), 10s.; other rows, 10s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s.; Organ Gallery, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Tickets, programmes, and all information may now be had at the Royal Albert Hall; of the usual agents; and of HOLMES and ESSEX, Directors. Chief Ticket-Office, 6 and 7, Argyll-street, Regent-street, London, W.

RIVIERE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. Second of the Series, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 2.—Madame Rose Herree, Miss Lisa Walton, and Madame Enriquez; Signor Garcia. Grand Orchestra, Chorus, and the Band of the Scots Guards. One Hundred Performers. Conductor, M. Riviere.—ROYAL AQUARIUM.

RIVIERE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. Third of the Series, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 5.—Vocalists—Madame Antoinette Sterling, Madame Otsman Goldate, and Mr. McGuckin. ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Admission, One shilling.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street.—WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, APRIL 21; REOPENING from WEDNESDAY, MAY 2 till MAY 8, with a r arrangement, when pictures purchased during the exhibition will be ready for removal. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Free to Art-Union Prizeholders.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS. THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE; with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.

All uncertainty is now at an end. The die is cast. The Czar of Russia, after having reviewed his troops destined for the Danubian campaign, has issued a Manifesto concluding with an order to cross the Turkish Frontier. The Russian Embassy has left Constantinople, and a Circular Note has been addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to the Russian Ambassadors in Berlin, Paris, London, and Rome, referring to the fact and vindicating its necessity. He has also addressed a Note to Taufek Bey, the Turkish Chargé-d'Affaires, announcing to him the rupture of the diplomatic relations of the two countries and informing him that Ottoman subjects living in Russia will, if desirous, be at liberty to leave the country unmolested, while those who prefer to remain may feel themselves assured of the full protection of the laws. The Russian advanced guard crossed the Pruth at various points early on Tuesday. The troops of Roumania, after formally protesting against the invasion of that Province, fell back, in order to avoid any conflict with an overwhelmingly superior military force. War, therefore, it may be said, between Russia and Turkey has virtually begun. The "insoluble problem" of which Lord Derby spoke in the House of Peers on Tuesday afternoon has been moved beyond the reach of pacific negotiations, and will now have to be determined by the sword.

Not since Waterloo, it has been justly said, has a

more momentous era opened for Europe. The War just begun is one likely to become the most destructive of the present century. It is partly a struggle of races who entertain profound reciprocal antipathies. It is partly also one animated by religious fanaticism on both sides. Irreconcilable forces are arrayed one against another, and it is impossible to foresee over what extent of territory the fierce antagonism will be carried. The instruments of modern warfare will render the shock of armies very different from what it used to be between Eastern and Western civilisation. The War is undertaken by Russia ostensibly on behalf of the Christian subjects of the Porte, who have been systematically maltreated, robbed, and outraged by the Osmanli Government and population for a long period of time, but who, like the Jews in Egypt, have multiplied under oppression, and are now regarded as superior in numbers, as well as in intelligence, to the conquering race. The Emperor Alexander in his Manifesto declares that during the deplorable events which occurred in Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria, the object, above all, of his Government was to effect an amelioration of the position of the Christians in the East by means of pacific negotiations, and in concert with the great European Powers. Those efforts have been defeated, he tells the world, "by the haughty obstinacy of the Porte." We could wish that the Manifesto of the Czar and the Circular Note of his Chancellor had been more emphatic in declaring the better government of the Christian populations subject to Turkey to be the sole end aimed at by Russia in the declaration of war against the Ottoman Empire. So much no doubt is implied by the general tenour of these respective documents, and perhaps the relations of each of the great Powers to Russia and to Turkey will greatly limit the peril of any enlargement of the professed scope of his designs by the invader. But Europe would have been better pleased if all ambitious intentions relating to the conquest of territory had been again disclaimed. The honour of Russia may be said to be already bound to confine her operations to the work which she has undertaken to perform, and she may think that too repeated protestations of her sincerity would be incompatible with her dignity. But it is open to consideration whether the slightest suspicion on this head may not largely increase the difficulty of localising the war, and inflame over a large portion of the globe religious passions which the eventualities of actual conflict in Turkey may render uncontrollable.

How far the war will benefit the present generation of Christians in Turkey, especially in the provinces about to be occupied by Foreign Troops, it would be rash indeed to predict. It is never very safe to come between the hammer and the anvil. Those parts of Turkey that will constitute the area of active hostilities between the two Empires will in all likelihood be devastated, while no security for life, much less for liberty, will be obtained. Europe seems to have gone back to a state of opinion which it was once supposed had been erased from her maxims of public action. There is less disposition to wait the issue of natural causes than prematurely to try that of violent ones. The solecism of Turkish misrule may prove to be as incurable by arms as it has been by diplomacy. We seldom better fit men for self-government by anticipating on their behalf the time when they have proved themselves qualified for it. It may chance, therefore, that the occupation of Bulgaria by Russia may lead to crises quite unforeseen and anything but desirable. These topics, however, are now put beyond the range of serious speculation. The Pruth has been crossed. The war will go on. Blood will be poured upon the ground like water. All the kindly impulses of humanity will be trampled under foot. The wildest and direst passions will have comparatively free license to indulge themselves, and, perhaps, the very end sought to be achieved by Russian impetuosity will be rather retarded than advanced by the blow she is aiming at her antagonist.

Possibly the war may take a very different turn to that which Europe seems to expect. It is not at all certain that Turkey, should she meet with early reverses, will not speedily give way. It may even prove to her easier to restrict Mohammedan fanaticism by letting it feel the blows of its adversary than by running in the teeth of its pride. Opportunities for offering mediation will not be wanting in a contest of this kind; and England, we hope, will be vigilant to seize them, and prompt to make the offer. For the present, and perhaps for some time to come, English interests are not likely to be formidably menaced, and she will be free to interpose her good offices at any available stage of the struggle. But it will be generally admitted that, war once begun, it may be impolitic to patch up an insincere peace. The Ottoman Empire must be placed upon a totally different footing from that which it now occupies. The régime of the Pashas is utterly incompatible with even the barest elements of righteous government. Europe must not be exposed to another twenty years of uncertainty on account of the misgovernment of Turkey. Diplomacy will have to go to the root of the question, and perhaps the hostilities now about to ensue may force affairs sooner than has been expected into a position which will admit of the consummation so devoutly to be wished—a final settlement of the long unfathomable Eastern Question.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave audience to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon at Osborne House on Thursday week; the Duke, with Captain Frank Thompson, commanding the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, dined with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove the next day to Newport.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Osborne on Saturday last for Windsor Castle. Princess Christian visited the Queen. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Canon Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College, London, officiated. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

Prince Albert and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Queen on Monday. The Duchess of Sutherland, Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., and Lady Seymour and Count Seckendorff dined with her Majesty. Princess Christian visited the Queen on Tuesday, and remained to luncheon. The Duchess of Edinburgh, with Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie and Victoria Melita of Edinburgh, arrived at the castle at eleven p.m., on her return from Malta. Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner (Equerry in Waiting) received the Duchess at Folkestone and attended her Royal Highness to Windsor. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold met the Duchess at the railway station in Windsor, and accompanied her to the castle. The Queen, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the Duchess at the entrance of the castle.

Wednesday was the thirty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain).

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded the Marchioness Dowager of Ely as Lady in Waiting. The Marchioness remained at the castle. The Hon. Flora Macdonald has arrived at and the Hon. Harriet Phipps has left the castle. Lord Bagot and Mr. Donald Cameron of Lochiel have succeeded Lord Elphinstone and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Queen will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday and on Thursday next.—N.B. The Knights of the several orders are to appear in their collars at the Drawing-room on May 1, being a collar day. Her Majesty will visit the gardens of the Horticultural Society, South Kensington, on Thursday next, to inspect "The First Great Summer Show, 1877." This will be the first public visit of the Queen since the death of the Prince Consort.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold Levées at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, May 7, and Tuesday, June 5, instead of Saturday, June 2, as previously announced.

Her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, June 2.

The Prince of Wales paid a visit on Saturday last to Villefranche, on his way to embark in the Sultan. The inhabitants assembled en masse to await his arrival. Salutes were fired and the rigging manned as the Prince went aboard. He was then visited by Admiral Jaureguiberry and Rear-Admiral Warden, of the American Squadron, and their visits were returned by the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh. The Admirals, with the principal authorities of Nice, were entertained at a dinner on board the Sultan. The Prince arrived at Naples on board the Sultan on Tuesday, and went on shore, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, to visit Prince Humbert and Princess Margherita. Prince Humbert afterwards went on board the Sultan to return the visit. The Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh, went to Caserta on Wednesday, and were entertained by the Prince and Princess of Piedmont at luncheon, to which the Prussian Princes were invited. Their Royal Highnesses leave Naples to-day (Saturday).

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, with the Duke and Duchess of Teck, inspected the exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, previous to its being opened to the public on Monday last. The Princess and the Marquis attended a service on Monday night, at St. George's Church, Campden-hill, held in commemoration of the patron saint of England, when Mendelssohn's "Fest-Gesang" was sung. Her Royal Highness and the Marquis dined with the Secretary of State for War and Mrs. Gathorne Hardy on Wednesday, and were present at Mrs. Hardy's reception.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Vincent Higgins (1st Life Guards) with Lady Hilda Jane Sophia Finch-Hatton, youngest daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, was solemnised, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, at St. Mary's, Cadogan-terrace, on Monday. The bridegroom was accompanied, as best man, by Captain John E. P. Spicer (1st Life Guards). The bride was given away by her father. The Rev. Canon Macmullen, B.D., officiated. None but the immediate relatives of both families were present. The breakfast was at the Earl and Countess of Winchelsea's residence in Victoria-street, after which Mr. and Lady Hilda Higgins left for Aethorpe Hall, the Earl of Westmorland's seat in Northamptonshire, where they pass the honeymoon.

The marriage of Mr. Ralph William Payne-Gallwey, eldest son of Sir William Payne-Gallwey, Bart., M.P., and Lady Payne-Gallwey, of Thirkleby Park, Yorkshire, with Edith Alice, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas M. Osborne, of Clifton, Blackrock, in the county of Cork, took place on Wednesday, at St. Andrew's Church, Westminster. The rite was performed by the Right Rev. Robert Gregg, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, assisted by the Rev. Canon Lloyd and the Rev. Henry Salway, M.A., Incumbent. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a princess dress of white satin, trimmed with point d'Alençon, wreath of orange-blossoms, and lace veil. Her ornaments were diamonds and rubies, the gift of Sir William and Lady Payne-Gallwey. The bridesmaids were the two Misses Payne-Gallwey, Misses Florence and Edith Moore, and Miss Margaret Osborne. They wore dresses of ivory silk and cashmere, trimmed with cardinal, and ivory silk caps trimmed with the same colour. Each wore a locket with the monograms of the bride and bridegroom, presented by the bridegroom. Mr. Llewellyn Wynne was best man. The wedding breakfast was given at the Buckingham Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate, by Mr. and Mrs. Osborne. The bride and bridegroom left for Folkestone, en route for the Continent. The wedding presents, which were numerous and costly, included a pair of massive silver candlesticks and centrepiece, the gift of the tenantry on the Thirkleby Park estate, and a piece of plate from the cottagers.

A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Alexander Cosby Jackson (late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers) and the Hon. Susan Frances Hotham, only sister of John, fifth Lord Hotham, and daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. George Frederic and Lady Susan M. Hotham.

THE RESCUE OF THE WELSH COLLIERS.

The release, finally effected yesterday week, of the five survivors, four men and a boy, who had remained nine whole days and nights entombed alive, with no food but a little candle-grease, in the recesses of a flooded coal-pit, has been hailed all over the country with equal wonder and gratification. Some account of this extraordinary affair, though its happy result in their complete deliverance could only be anticipated, was given in the last Number of our Journal. The illustrations now furnished by our Special Artist, and by one of the medical gentlemen in attendance at the colliery, Dr. E. W. S. Davis, will be acceptable for the sake of the warm sympathy that is felt with those Welsh colliers, both the rescued party and their brave deliverers. Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to intimate her intention of bestowing the Albert Medal, which was instituted for the reward of "acts of gallantry in saving life at sea," upon these humble men who hazarded their own lives in cutting through the coal to extricate their starving comrades.

The Tynewydd Pit belongs to the Troedryhiw Colliery, in the Rhondda Valley, near Pontypridd, Glamorganshire. The Troedryhiw Colliery is owned by a Company of that unpronounceable name. It was here that an eruption of water from an old working near at hand occurred on the night of Wednesday, the 11th inst. The day's work was over, and the men were already beginning to make their way towards the shaft to be raised to the surface, when a loud roar as of rushing water was heard. The narrow roadways of the pit had suddenly become roaring streams, the water surging in, as one of the escaped men has said, like a rough sea dashing on a stony beach. Many of the men had to force their way to the bottom of the shaft through this flood, which seems to have come upon them from all sides at once. When they had been raised to the surface, and the muster roll told, it was found that fourteen persons, men and boys, had failed to find their way to the shaft. An exploring party immediately descended, and found that, though the shaft itself was clear, all the workings round it were full. Every roadway leading from that central point to the remoter parts of the pit was full of water to the crown of the arch. It was at once concluded that all those who had not escaped were drowned; but while the exploring party were consulting as to the course to be taken to clear the pit and recover the dead, some faint knockings were heard, and it was conjectured that the men, who were thus proved to be alive, were behind a wall of coal some thirty feet thick. A vigorous effort was at once begun to cut through the wall, and was seconded by the imprisoned men themselves. The work was energetically continued all night, and early in the morning the two parties were near enough to hear each other's voices. A hole was made into the stall or heading in which the men had been shut up. The men inside were eagerly pressing forward; but such was the density of the air in their prison, forced in as it was by the pressure of the water behind, that as soon as the rock was pierced it broke out with an explosion, thrusting one of the men, William Morgan, into the hole through which he was about to escape, and inflicting such injuries that he died. The other four men were speedily rescued and brought to bank; but there were still nine missing besides the one killed.

The rescue of these men naturally suggested the hope that the others might have been preserved in the same manner, by the water imprisoning with them the air they could breathe. Anxious search and listening, however, revealed no sign of them till the afternoon of the second day, when a faint knocking was heard. This knocking was at a much greater distance than that heard the first day, and it was estimated that between the immured colliers and the farthest point which it was possible for the explorers to reach there were three hundred yards of narrow archway filled with water to the crown. In a direct line, through the solid, it was about forty yards; but nothing was done at first to cut through this barrier, because it was known that these men were, as the first five were, shut up in a sort of diving bell; a headway in which the air kept out the water which was pressing it with great force from beneath and behind. The first effort made was therefore to pump out the water, and powerful engines were set to work both in the Tynewydd pit and in an old neighbouring pit out of which the flood had come. Pumping for several days, though one of the engines raised some 13,000 gallons a day, had but little effect on the water. An attempt was then made to reach the poor fellows by divers; but the long distance they had to go under water seems to have frustrated their efforts, and it is difficult to say what they could have done, except to keep up the spirits of the men or convey them some slight refreshment, had they been able to reach the spot where the poor fellows were shut up. The resolution to cut through the coal was taken on the Monday afternoon. A number of picked men then began working their way through the intervening coal, and accomplished about a yard in an hour. The danger then was that the imprisoned air might be forced out and injure the rescuers, while the water rushed in and overwhelmed those whom they were endeavouring to save. Happily, it has been proved in this case, as in so many before it, that English workmen do not regard their own safety when they are working for the rescue of their fellows. The work of cutting through the coal was continued till Friday afternoon, when the two brave men who were the last to cut the coal were Abraham Todd ("Happy Todd") and Isaac Pride. The latter actually struck the hole through the last blow by which the poor men were liberated. Todd, without hesitation, jumped in, and, the size of the hole having been increased, Pride got in and joined his comrade. Their account of the release of the five men is interesting and pathetic. Three of the famishing men were standing, but the two others, John Thomas and David Jenkins, were sitting on some coal. Todd first called out, saying he was coming, so that, as he added, he should not frighten them by his sudden entrance. George Jenkins, he says, replied, "All right, Todd." To give the narrative in his own words:—

"Then I asked them, 'Where are you?' for I had no light, the managers having refused to give us lamps. George Jenkins then came on to me and caught hold of me, and I then felt his arms around my neck, and he kissed me repeatedly. When he left me, Moses Powell did the same. I asked where the other men were, and they replied, 'Behind.' I then called my buddy, Isaac Pride, to come in, which he did. I then went to where John Thomas was, and I caught hold of him. He was sitting down on a lump of coal, apparently lifeless, with his head hanging down. I said to him, 'John, don't you know me?' and he said 'Yes;' and that was all I heard them speak."

In answer to questions put to them by medical gentlemen, the imprisoned men said that all they had during their long incarceration was a small quantity of dirty water, and a little grease which dropped from a box containing the candles. As may be imagined, the poor fellows had not exactly measured the time they had been in their dreary solitude: one said they had only been in the place seven days. Upon the little boy being got out, the first thing he asked was whether his father and brother were alive, and he was informed that they were all right. This however, was a kindly deception, as both were among the victims of the sad accident.

The five persons rescued from the pit on Friday week, the ninth day of their dismal captivity, were George Jenkins, a widower with three children, David Jenkins, who has a wife and one child, Moses Powell and John Thomas, single men, and the boy, David Hughes. They are all recovering, under most attentive medical care, from the bodily prostration to which they had been reduced. A subscription has been opened, for the twofold purpose of providing for them and their families and of rewarding the men who toiled so hard, and risked their own lives so bravely, to effect the rescue. The Lord Mayor of London receives contributions at the Mansion House. It was among the members of the House of Commons, at its sitting on the Friday evening, that the subscription began, immediately upon the arrival of news that the men had been safely got out. The news was posted up by the Home Secretary at the door of the House. Her Majesty the Queen had telegraphed from Osborne a special message of anxious inquiry, which was read by Mr. Wales, the Inspector of Collieries, to the assembled multitude at the pit's mouth, just when the last of the rescued colliers was brought up.

The physicians and surgeons who were several days in attendance at the colliery, waiting and preparing for the opportunity of administering to the poor fellows in their extreme state of exhaustion, were Dr. Henry Naunton Davies, of Cymmer; his brother, Dr. B. Davies, of Mountain Ash; Dr. Edward W. S. Davis; Dr. Hopkins, of Pontypridd; Drs. Jones and Pritchard, of Pandry; Dr. Lloyd, of Caestella; and Dr. Parry, of Ferndale. One of these gentlemen, Dr. E. W. S. Davis, who descended into the pit, has furnished the sketches for the engravings which fill our Extra Supplement. The other sketches were taken by our Special Artist. We are indebted to the special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, Mr. Michael Boyton, for a Plan of the interior of the Tynewydd Pit, with its three different "levels," situated nearly parallel to one another in the inclined stratum of coal. This Plan shows the exact place where the poor fellows were confined from Wednesday, the 11th, to Friday, the 20th, and the space, filled with solid coal, which was cut through for their release. It also shows where Morgan and the four others were shut up during many hours of the first and second day, and where Morgan was killed. The last deaths ascertained were those of a man and a boy, Edward Williams and Robert Rogers, who were found on Saturday in one of the lower workings, crushed beneath large masses of stone, which had been covered by the water. An inquest has been held on their bodies.

The sketches by our Special Artist comprise a view of the colliery head-quarters at Pontypridd; a scene near the mouth of the Tynewydd Pit, where crowds of anxious lookers-on had assembled; the bringing up of "one of the rescued," and lifting him from the cage at the top of the shaft; and the hut in which they were at first laid for restorative treatment. Dr. E. W. S. Davis's sketches, in our Extra Supplement, show parts of the interior of the coal-mine, with the apparatus used for condensing air, and the holes through which men had to creep; he gives also portraits of the medical gentlemen there.

THE PALACE AND GARDENS, ATHENS.

The Royal Palace at Athens, which is a comparatively new building, stands on the high ground of the ridge between the Acropolis and Lycabettus. It overlooks the modern town, and has a splendid view away to the Piræus and over the Gulf of Ægina, with Salamis and the mountains of Argolis in the distance. The view given in our Illustration represents the southern side of the palace, which has most architectural pretensions, and here are the rooms occupied by the Royal family. This side looks to the south over the gardens, and commands a fine view of the Acropolis. From the windows some very interesting points connected with Old Athens can be seen. The fine Corinthian columns of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius appear not far beyond the garden inclosure; the Arch of Hadrian is also seen; and over the Ilissus is the hollow of the Old Stadium. Away to the left is Hymettus, and in the distant south is the open Mediterranean, with some of the Isles of Greece visible in the blue haze of the horizon. Such are among the objects which the Princess of Wales can look out upon from her windows while she remains in the capital of Ancient Attica and of Modern Greece. Just now the climate is delightful in that part of the world; the fields are bright green with the young crops, and the ground is covered everywhere with a multitude of flowers, making the drives to the places around very enjoyable.

Viscount Anson has been gazetted as a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Stafford.

At a meeting in the City Hall, Glasgow, yesterday week, the Rev. Josiah Henson, "Uncle Tom," was presented with £750 and a gold watch and chain.

The patients of Dr. William Barr Brown, of Ascot, have presented him with a thousand guineas, as an expression of their esteem and regard for him.

Several Reviews of Books, Notices of the Exhibitions of the Society and the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Reports of Royal Institution Lectures, a column of Curious Wills, and other articles, are unavoidably deferred.

The Conservatives have retained the seat for Salford. The result of the poll on the 19th was as follows:—Colonel Walker (Conservative), 8642; Mr. Kay, Q.C. (Liberal), 8372. The number of votes polled was unusually large, being 17,145 out of a total on the register of 22,000.

The charter for the incorporation of the borough of Taunton was received by the acting Town Clerk on the 19th inst. Provision is made for the election of six aldermen, eighteen councillors, and a mayor. The first election is fixed for June 10, and the first meeting of the new council for the 26th.

In the general synod of the Irish Church yesterday week a bill providing that the clergy might read a portion of the burial service over the bodies of unbaptised infants was discussed. One hundred and ninety-five laity voted for the bill and fifteen against it, one hundred clergymen voted for it and fifty-six against it; but, as this came short of a two-thirds majority of both orders, the bill was rejected. Dr. Alexander, the Bishop of Derry, has withdrawn from the present from the synod with a solemn protest against its doctrinal decisions. On Tuesday a bill was carried in repudiation of auricular confession and priestly absolution.

A handsome gold lever watch, a gift from the Emperor of Germany, has been presented by the Liverpool Local Marine Board to Captain Robert Ramsey, formerly chief officer of the English steamer Rubens. The present was a recognition of services on the part of Captain Ramsay in commanding a boat of the Rubens during a terrific gale in December, 1875, and rescuing fourteen of the crew of the German barque Heron. Some money presents were to be awarded to the crew of the steamer; but these could not be found, and his Majesty directed that 300 marks should be given to the National Life-Boat Institution instead. The captain of the rescuing steamer had previously received a gift for his services.



THE COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN SOUTH WALES: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE TROEDYRHIW COLLIERY.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES AT ATHENS: THE PALACE AND GARDENS, THE ACROPOLIS IN THE DISTANCE.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

When we speak of "the Russian people" we are apt to forget that there are almost, if not quite, as many varieties of race and religion among the subjects of the Czar as among those under the rule of our own Sovereign. In selecting any particular set of people, therefore, for the purpose of illustrating the customs or the costumes of the Russian peasantry, we must bear in mind that we leave out of account a vast number of other folk whose modes and manners are wholly different, yet who have as much right to be called Russians. We have only to look through the pages of a pictorial volume published in the early part of this century to see what a wonderful "fancy dress ball," so to speak, is formed by the collective "Costumes of the Russian Empire." Indeed, those in search of something novel and picturesque to "go in" to a "bal masqué" might do worse than employ an ingenious costumier to transform them into the semblance, so far as apparel is concerned, of a Tchermisian, a Tchouvashian, a Mordvine, a Yakouti, an Aleutian, or a Koriak. Impersonating any one of these strangely named people, the masquerader would look very little like a Russian as conventionally represented, yet would be dressed as a Russian all the same. In respect to quaintness of design, brilliancy of colour, and the lavish use of ornament, with strict adherence to good taste, the dresses of these "outlandish" races will hold their own against the costumes of any nation on the face of the earth. The Russian proper—that is, the native usually to be met with by those travellers who do not go out of the beaten track—is not nearly so picturesque as his more remote fellow-subjects. Nevertheless, even he is not without his enthusiastic admirers. For instance, "The Englishwoman in Russia" writes in her lively volume, published some years ago, "There is something quite classic in the Russian dress. The straight, half-moon shaped head-dress of the girls is almost a copy of that on Diana's brow; the narrow band confining the hair of the men could find its counterpart on many antique heads; the closely-setting folds of the women's 'sarafane' are very like those in Greek paintings and on Etruscan vases; the loose shirts, tied round the waist, worn by the men, look very like the figures on the friezes of the Athenian temples." But with the ordinary attire of the Russian peasant or "moujik" we are almost as familiar as with the frieze coat of the Irishman, or the kilt of the Highlander. Every traveller must know that heavy, stolid-looking boor, with the bushy beard, the long hair cut straight across the forehead, and equally straight round the neck; with his coarse calico shirt, or sheepskin—"the woolly side in," as "Brian O'Lynn" used to wear it, and the loose baggy trousers tucked into the big boots reaching up to the calf. Occasionally his attire is varied by the substitution of leggings and shoes, tied round and across like those of the Italian "pifferari," in place of the high boots, and thus swaddled, he seems to be perpetually suffering from gout in both feet. As for the women, it is difficult to distinguish them from the men in winter, for they, too, then wear the warm but malodorous sheepskin, or "tooloop," while their nether garments, being of a very similar character to those of their male friends, would not raise a blush even on the cheek of the most particular Lord Chamberlain. In summer, however, the female Russian peasants are much more sightly objects. The "sarafane," or "katsavaykas," their principal garment, is, indeed, a very graceful and becoming robe; and their head-dresses are remarkable for their showiness and fantastic forms. But the prevailing defect of Russian fashion is the habit which the women have of jealously concealing their hair. Covered with gaudy turbans or handkerchiefs, not the least part of their tresses is allowed to be seen. In this respect they seem to resemble the negresses of Cuba, who hide their hair in public, believing the exposure of their woolly locks to be an indication of their enslaved condition. Possibly, the Russian fashion we have alluded to may be traceable to a like motive, and may be a relic of the serfdom now abolished. Young girls, however, wear their hair sometimes in long plaited tails, called "kossas," like the Swiss and some German nations. In the matter of shoes and stockings the Russian peasant-woman is not particular. She has none of the care of the French-woman for being "bien chaussée." In point of fact, when the severity of winter does not compel her to wear masculine boots, she does not at all object to go barefoot. As for the costume of her children, there is very little to be said about it, as there is very little of it. Take a Russian child, and put him or her into a coarse calico shirt or chemise, and he or she is "dressed" for all practical purposes.

With regard to house accommodation, the ideas of Russians in the agricultural districts are singularly unanimous and by no means exacting. You very rarely find any scattered homesteads or farms in Russia, as in other countries; but the people crowd together in closely-built villages, as though for warmth; and as they build their own dwellings they are, no doubt, well satisfied with their quarters. Yet the Russian peasant's "isba," or cottage, is an exceedingly primitive affair. It is constructed almost entirely of wood. Its foundations consist of four large stones, or as many roots of trees. On these are superimposed layers of deal logs, laid one over the other horizontally, and firmly secured at the corners, where the timbers cross, the interstices being filled up with moss, clay, or tow. These huts are roofed with boards, guttered tiles, sheet iron or thatch; but the last is most in vogue. There is usually an open space all round the floor of the cottage, which lets in ventilation in summer; but in the winter the peasants close this aperture—earthing themselves up, as it were, like celery. The windows are usually cut into the walls after the house is finished. Not much attempt at architectural decoration is made, though the superior class of peasants sometimes border their roofs with open woodwork of an ornamental kind, like that to be seen on Swiss chalets, and some of them "go in" for pretty balconies. Inside the cottage one apartment usually suffices for "parlour, kitchen, and hall," and bed-room as well. In summer, and when the weather is fine, the peasant throws himself down and sleeps simply "anywhere," even in the open air; but in winter the common roosting-place of the whole family is on the top of the "peeche," or stove, which warms the whole house, and is kept burning day and night. As we have already said, the Russian peasants build their own dwellings; and, indeed, the Moujik is a marvellously self-helping fellow. With the hatchet, which he invariably carries at his waist-belt, he can make almost anything; and not only his log-hut, but his tables and chairs, and all the rest of his scanty furniture, owe their birth to that handy implement. Similarly the people are made to depend on themselves for many other things. Their water-supply is simply furnished by obtaining the precious fluid from wells or streams and carrying it to the house in buckets attached to poles. Such buckets are among the articles which every householder is bound by law to provide himself with in the event of fire; and, indeed, upon each cottage is to be seen a rough painting of some implement which the owner of the dwelling is expected to have ready for such a contingency, one bearing the sign of an axe, another of a ladder, a third of a long pole with a hook attached, wherewith to pull down burning thatch, and so forth. A vast deal more might be written about the domestic economy of the Russian agricultural classes, but we have said enough to show how primitive the mode of

life of these people still remains, notwithstanding the abolition of serfdom among them. One of these days, when Russia has a Parliament and local railways, we may find the Moujik exchanging his caftan for a "chimney-pot" hat, putting a stucco front to his log hut, and becoming generally discontented with his lot, to which he seems at present most stupidly resigned.

Our illustrations of the figures of some of the Russian peasantry were drawn by Mr. Walter Goodman, to whom we are indebted also for the preceding descriptive remarks.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived at Paris on the 19th inst. The Marquis d'Absac, representing the President of the Republic, received them. They are occupying the largest set of apartments in the Grand Hôtel. The Emperor shortly after his arrival visited the President of the Republic at the Elysée. The Prince de Joinville called on the Emperor in the afternoon.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the regulations for an exhibition of national portraits to take place at the Palace in the Champ de Mars in 1878. It is to be placed in the first of the grand galleries devoted to the fine arts.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, the Bonapartist writer, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 2000*fr.* for publishing articles in the *Pays* newspaper exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government.

A new railway and steam-packet station was opened on the Quai Bonaparte, Boulogne, on Monday.

ITALY.

There was a long debate in the Chamber of Deputies last Tuesday upon the attitude of Italy towards the Eastern Question. The replies made by the Prime Minister and the Minister of War were couched in cautious terms. Both assured the Chamber, however, that the Government meant to preserve neutrality, and that they do not foresee any necessity for military measures.

Cardinal Howard took his titular throne in the Church of St. John and St. Paul, on the Cœlian Hill, on Sunday. After a speech in Italian, he delivered an address in English, which lasted a quarter of an hour. Cardinal Vannicelli Casoni died last Saturday, at the age of seventy-seven.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso opened the Cortes on Wednesday. His Majesty referred with satisfaction to the country being at peace, and promised the speedy pacification of Cuba. There was an enormous deficiency, owing to the war expenses, and it was necessary to reorganise the finances.

An official notification has been published granting an amnesty to all soldiers and officers of every grade who have served the Carlist or Cantonalist cause if they surrender to the authorities within thirty days from Saturday last.

HOLLAND.

A bill was yesterday week introduced by the Government in the Chamber of Deputies for reclaiming the southern portion of the Zuyder Sea to the extent of 15,700 hectares, at the expense of the State. The estimated cost of the undertaking is given as 116,000,000 *fl.*, which the Government proposes to cover by loans. It is intended also to construct a canal to unite Amsterdam with the Rhenish Provinces.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Berlin last Saturday evening for Wiesbaden. He is expected at Strasburg on May 1. The Crown Prince, Crown Princess, and Prince William of Prussia have arrived at Kiel. Prince Henry of Prussia, the second son of the Crown Prince, has joined his Majesty's ship Niobe at Kiel, as a cadet.

Count Moltke took part in a debate in the German Parliament on Tuesday respecting the War Estimates, which he defended on the ground that the circumstances of the time did not permit him to hope for a long period of peace. He expressed great distrust of France, and alleged that unusually large masses of troops were at present placed between Paris and the German frontier. The arguments of the Count seem, by a division which was taken on a motion to establish a number of new captaincies, to have had much weight with the deputies. Speaking in the Reichstag on Thursday, however, he spoke of the good relations at present existing between Germany and France.

Yesterday week his Excellency Singo Aoki, the Japanese Minister at the German Court, was married in a Protestant church at Bremen to Fraulein von Rhaden. The Envoy is a Buddhist who has had the education of a German gentleman.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Bills relating to the compromise with Austria were on Monday introduced in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, when the President of the Council stated that, while the compromise effected might be expected to produce a substantial improvement in the financial position of Hungary, the rights of Hungary had not in any way been surrendered.

SWEDEN.

The Government bill relative to the organisation of the army has been approved by the First Chamber of the Riksdag as modified by the committee, but it has been rejected by the Second Chamber.

AMERICA.

It having been decided by the President to withdraw the troops from the Louisiana State House, the Republican Legislature broke up quietly last Saturday and went over to Mr. Nicholls, the Democratic Governor. The *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia says that the removal of the troops has caused general rejoicing in New Orleans, and also generally throughout the South. Mr. Packard surrendered the State House to Mr. Nicholls on Wednesday.

The South Carolina Senate, which previously supported Mr. Chamberlain, the Republican claimant to the governorship, has accepted Mr. Simpson, the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor as its presiding officer, thus completing the political settlement in South Carolina.

The American war-steamer Despatch was to sail this week for Constantinople to reinforce the American Fleet. She will be under the immediate orders of the American Minister at Constantinople. The Declaration of War leaves several Russian merchant-vessels in the harbours of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore unable to obtain charters.

Mr. George A. Schneider, Chicago, has been appointed Chargé-d'Affaires in Switzerland.

CANADA.

In a sitting of the Dominion House of Commons on the 20th inst. several members objected to the discontinuance of the grant for the defrayal of the expenses of the Canadian rifle team to Wimbledon. Mr. Mackenzie, the Premier, replied that the Government would further consider the question of continuing the grant. On the 25th inst. a resolution declaring that the House disapproves of the policy and course of the

Government respecting the Canada and Pacific Railway was defeated by 105 votes to 59.

Navigation to Quebec has been opened.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In a summary of Cape Town news to March 27 we read that the despatch from Lord Carnarvon notifying the appointment of Sir Bartle Frere as Governor of the Cape had been published in the colony. Lord Carnarvon expresses his personal satisfaction at conveying to Sir Henry Barkly the thanks of her Majesty's Government for the ability which has characterised his administration at the Cape, as well as in other parts of the empire. Sir Henry and Lady Barkly were to be entertained at a public banquet on April 3, and to leave for England on the following day.

By later intelligence from Cape Town we learn that Sir Bartle Frere, the new Governor of Cape Colony, arrived out on March 31. The Hon. J. C. Molteno, the Colonial Secretary, and his Ministerial colleagues boarded the steamer on her arrival and cordially welcomed his Excellency, afterwards escorting him to Government House, where the new Governor took the oaths of office.

Secoceni has reopened hostilities in the Lydenburg district, and the volunteers have been driven back by the natives.

THE WAR.

The Emperor of Russia has declared war against Turkey, and his armies have entered Roumania and Armenia. His Majesty, as was anticipated in our last week's notice of these affairs, came to the military head-quarters at Kischeneff, in Bessarabia, accompanied by the Czarowitch. He reviewed some of the troops on Sunday, and others on Tuesday, before their departure to cross the frontier. He told them, "if they should encounter the enemy," to show themselves brave soldiers, but did not mention that they were to fight the Turks. On the second occasion, the Emperor said:—"I felt grief at sending you to the field of battle, and therefore delayed action as long as possible, hesitating to shed your blood. But, now that the honour of Russia is attacked, I am convinced that you will all, to the last man, know how to vindicate it. May God be with you! I wish you complete success. Farewell until your return!" Still, in these speeches of his Majesty, there was not a word of his intended attack upon Turkey. But at St. Petersburg, on Tuesday, his Imperial proclamation was issued, declaring that he is obliged to go to war because the Turkish Government has refused to adhere to the international resolutions of the Protocol, and has rejected the conclusions of the late Conference at Constantinople, still refusing to give any effective guarantee for the security of its Christian subjects. The Emperor's manifesto, bearing date at Kischeneff, April 12 (old style), which is the 23rd inst. of our Calendar, concludes as follows:—"The Porte did not defer to this unanimous wish of Christian Europe. Having exhausted our pacific efforts, we are compelled by the haughty obstinacy of the Porte to proceed to more decisive acts. A feeling of equity and of our own dignity enjoins it. By her refusal Turkey places us under the necessity of having recourse to arms. Profoundly convinced of the justice of our cause, and humbly committing ourselves to the grace and help of the Most High, we make known to our faithful subjects that the moment foreseen when we pronounced words to which all Russia responded with such complete unanimity has now arrived. We expressed the intention to act independently when we deemed it necessary, and when Russia's honour should demand it. In now invoking the blessing of God upon our valiant armies, we give them the order to cross the Turkish frontier.—ALEXANDER."

A diplomatic circular has also been issued by Prince Gortchakoff, the Russian Prime Minister or Chancellor of State, expounding the motives of Russia in going to war. The Turkish Government has replied to this with a document of similar form, imputing to Russia all the blame for the conflict about to begin; and especially pointing out that, by the Treaty of Paris in 1856, if any one of the Powers has a dispute with the Porte upon these questions it ought to invoke the mediation of the other Powers.

On Tuesday, however, the Russian troops crossed the frontier at three points—namely, Ungheni, Betschtman, and Betschtamak, opposite Kubej. The same evening they reached Jassy, Leowo, and Galatz, and occupied the Barboasch bridge on the Seret, which flows into the Danube above Galatz. They have also crossed the Asiatic frontier at five points. The Grand Duke Nicholas commands the Russian army in Roumania, while the Grand Duke Michael is commander of the army in Georgia, which has marched to invade the Turkish province of Armenia, and to besiege Kars and Erzeroum.

The Turks, on their part, have made great preparations to oppose the Russian passage of the Danube. The Turks themselves are said to have crossed that river on Wednesday last, and occupied Kalafat, just opposite their own fortress of Widdin.

Mr. Layard, the new British Ambassador at Constantinople, has had interviews with the Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs; he is reported to have censured the terms of Turkey's reply to the Protocol, and to have given the Porte to understand that it must not count on receiving any support from England.

The Roumanian Chambers were opened on Thursday. Prince Charles in the Speech from the Throne said, as the Powers declined to guarantee the neutrality of Roumania or to assist her, they could only rely upon themselves and upon their own exertions to prevent Roumanian territory being made the theatre of war. For this purpose the nation would make every sacrifice. The Prince concluded his speech by saying that he would put himself at the head of the army.

Satisfactory news has been received of the survey of Palestine from Lieutenant Kitchener, in command.

A revolution has broken out in Paraguay, and the President and his brother have been assassinated.

The English cricketers in Australia played a drawn match against the Adelaide team on the 18th inst.

Mr. Pope Hennessy, the new Governor of Hong-Kong, landed there on Sunday last.

A telegram from Teheran states that the plague is spreading, and that sanitary measures are being taken.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Alexandria reports that news has been received there that her Majesty's ship Fawn stopped a dhow near Massowah, and, finding slaves on board, seized the captain and took away the slaves, entering them on the ship's books.

The Newfoundland Legislature has passed a tariff bill imposing a 20 per cent duty on ready-made clothing manufactured of wool, and an ad valorem duty of 13 per cent on articles generally not subject to a specific duty. A 5 per cent bounty is allowed on the original cost of hemp, flax, cotton, and wool when imported in the form of manufactured merchandise.

FINE ARTS.

The collection of works, 289 in number, forming the eighty-eighth exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, was opened to the public on Monday last. The gallery, as a whole, though not presenting many instances of exceptional excellence, well maintains the general high average attaching to the gatherings of this body of artists, in the numerous and characteristic examples now shown of the aim and style of its respective members, all of whom, with the exception of Messrs. Bartholomew, W. Evans, Holman Hunt, and Nash, appear as contributors. Detailed criticism is unavoidably reserved until next week.—A notice of the Institute's exhibition, numbering 234 works, is also deferred.

The sale of the first portion of the Shandon collection was concluded yesterday week by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, and the total amount received during the nine days over which the proceedings extended was £31,342. The second portion of this collection will be sold in May, commencing on the 14th, and will occupy five days. The third and fourth portions will be sold in June.

A gallery of historical portraits of rather unusual interest, belonging to the late Mr. Robert Vernon, whose name is so well known as the liberal donor of the many modern pictures in the National Gallery, was sold last Saturday by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. There were, besides twenty miniatures of various historical personages, about one hundred portraits, most of which were life size. These, with some paintings, realised £7095.

One of the most important picture sales of the season is that fixed for Friday and Saturday this week at the gallery of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. The paintings to be submitted to public competition are those collected by Mr. Albert Grant for the decoration of Kensington House.

In connection with art-sales it may be noticed that Messrs. Agnew have opened handsome galleries in Old Bond-street, having removed there from the premises in Waterloo-place.

Miss Thompson's new picture, "The Return from Inkermann," is on view at the galleries of the Fine-Art Society, 148, New Bond-street; where also are to be seen the artist's other works, "The Roll Call," "Quatre Bras," and "Balaklava."

Last Saturday evening the sixty-eighth anniversary dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund took place at the Freemasons' Tavern—Viscount Bury in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £600, including 100 guineas from the Queen.

A proposal for the institution of a comprehensive gallery of casts of Greek sculpture, to illustrate the complete development of Greek art, is expounded in the *Spectator* of last week by Dr. W. C. Perry, who has devoted several months of study, in the principal museums and galleries of Europe, to the furtherance of this object. It seems well deserving of public consideration.

Lord Houghton presided at the annual meeting of the Art-Union of London on Tuesday. The report showed that the annual subscriptions had amounted to £15,586. The sum allotted for prizes last year was £7810. The prizes next year will consist of 182 works of the value of £10 and upwards, five of £100, three of £150, and two of £200. To these prizes will be added bronze and porcelain statuettes, china tazzas, paintings in pottery, &c. Mr. Godwin seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was unanimously carried. On the motion of Mr. Bennoch, seconded by Sir W. Stirling, votes of thanks were passed to the secretaries, Mr. Lewis Pocock, Mr. E. Antrobus, and Mr. Watson. The following are some of the principal prize-winners:—C. W. Garrod (Wells), painting, "Joseph and Mary," valued at £400; Thomas Young (South Australia), prize valued at £200; and J. Long (Colchester), prize valued at £200.

Artists, as a rule, are not celebrated for taking much care of the future. They are too apt to let to-morrow take care of itself, satisfied with the Bohemian enjoyment of to-day. Occasionally, however, efforts have been made to lay by a provision for a rainy day, and it is a thousand pities success should not crown such efforts when they are made. There is a society called the Artists' Amicable Fund, which has been in existence about half a century. It has hitherto held on its course, sustained by the subscriptions of its members alone; but the majority of them are now growing old, and it is found that the outgoings are more than the income. The object of the society is to ensure an allowance to its members in case of their being incapacitated by sickness from following their profession, or a sum of money in case of death; but the premium was originally fixed at too low a rate, and the claims on the society have become so heavy that it is threatened with dissolution unless help is obtained. In compliance with the new Friendly Societies' Act, a valuation of the liabilities of the Artists' Amicable Fund has been made by an eminent actuary, and it is found that the society is worse off by several thousand pounds than it ought to be. This it is impossible for the members to make up from their narrow incomes; and if the society be dissolved a large number of deserving artists will be brought in their old age to misery and want, while they have for many years been laying by, as they thought, a sufficient provision for the time when they could no longer work. This state of things is in no way the result of mismanagement, but has been brought about solely by the premiums having been fixed at too low a rate, according to the calculations of modern actuaries. It is proposed to raise a guarantee fund to avert the dissolution of the society; and subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Ransome, Bourverie, and Co., 1, Pall-mall East.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

There is not much to notice in our present record of the proceedings at this establishment. The reappearance of Mlle. Marimon, postponed to Thursday week, has been again deferred, and was to take place on Thursday last, in "Don Pasquale." The performances of Thursday week and Saturday consisted respectively of repetitions of "Les Huguenots" and "Guglielmo Tell," cast as recently noticed, except the transference of the part of Mathilde, in the last-named opera, to Mlle. Smereschi. On Monday "Faust" was given, and was to have included the reappearance of M. Maurel as Mefistofele. The indisposition of the singer, however, caused the substitution of Signor Baggiolo in the part; the cast in other respects also having been as on former occasions. On Tuesday "Les Huguenots" was repeated. This (Saturday) evening Mlle. Albani is to make her first appearance this season, as Elvira, in "I Puritani."

As previously announced, Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket, is to open this (Saturday) evening, under the leasehold of Mr. Mapleson. "Norma" is to be given on the occasion, with Mlle. Titiens in the principal character.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert was entirely appropriated to the performance of a selection from the works of

Anton Rubinstein, who was present, and co-operated in the double capacity of conductor and pianist. The selection opened with the symphony entitled "Ocean," the second, and perhaps the finest, of the composer's five works in that form. It had already been heard in London, at one of a series of concerts given some years ago at the Hanover-square Rooms, Herr Klindworth having conducted the performance. It now consists of an "Allegro maestoso," an "Adagio," an "Allegro," an "Adagio non tanto," a "Scherzo," and an "Allegro con fuoco," preceded by an introductory "Adagio." The "Adagio" which follows the first movement and the "Scherzo" are recent additions. In each division of the symphony there is much characteristic writing, with less of those inequalities and that tendency to diffuseness of treatment that are observable in most of Herr Rubinstein's larger compositions. The work altogether produced a marked effect, particularly the "Scherzo." The symphony was followed by an arioso and duet (finale to the second act of the opera of "The Maccabees"). So far as could be judged in the absence of the requisite accessories of scenic action there is much dramatic power in this music. Miss Thekla Friedländer and Miss Helene Arnim were the vocalists. Herr Rubinstein's rare powers as a pianist were displayed in the execution of his second concerto (in F), the great difficulties of which were executed with that facility and energy which are among his well-known characteristics. The pianist's other performances were in three unaccompanied pieces—"Nocturne," "Scherzo" (from Sonata No. 3), and "Caprice." A declamatory song, entitled "Tragodie," was effectively rendered by Miss Friedländer. The selection concluded with the overture to Herr Rubinstein's Russian opera, "Dimitri Donskoi," which has already been noticed in reference to its performance at a previous Crystal Palace concert. The concerto was conducted by Mr. Manns, Herr Rubinstein having directed the other pieces in which the orchestra was concerned.

A series of four promenade concerts was begun on Saturday last at the Royal Aquarium, under the direction of M. Rivière, who conducted the performances. Various orchestral pieces were given with great effect by a capital band of about seventy instrumentalists, occasionally reinforced by the band of the Scots Guards. Vocal music was interspersed by Madame Antoinette Sterling, Signor Foli, and others. There was a very large audience.

Herr Richter, the conductor of last year's Bayreuth festival, has arrived in London from Vienna, and conducted a full rehearsal last week at the Albert Hall, which was in every respect satisfactory. The excellent quality of the orchestra was cordially recognised by Herr Richter, who, at the conclusion of the rehearsal, was much applauded by the performers.

The second concert (and last this season) of the Bach choir took place this week, the programme having included, among other interesting features, Bach's motet "Ein feste Burg," and Gade's cantata "Comala." Of the performances we must speak next week.

Mr. James Francis, of the Mohawk Minstrels, had his fifth annual benefit at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Wednesday. There was a good programme provided.

The second pianoforte recital of Miss Madelena Cronin, the eminent pianist, was given in the new concert-room, Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, on Thursday evening.

A notice of the Sacred Harmonic Society's performance on Friday of "Eli," the first of the two grand oratorios composed by the conductor of the society's concerts, Sir Michael Costa, must be deferred till next week.

Herr Rubinstein's series of pianoforte recitals is to begin at St. James's Hall next Monday afternoon.

Herr Heinrich Leipold's first evening concert will be held next Wednesday at the Royal Academy of Music.

The Italian journalists speak highly of an operetta performed at the Teatro Nuovo of Naples, entitled "La Suocera," or "The Mother-in-law," of which both words and music were composed by an English lady, Mrs. Steward. She is a sister of Mr. J. Hilary Skinner, the well-known Special War Correspondent of the *Daily News*; and her genius as a musical composer has been commended by Verdi in the highest terms.

THEATRES.

A change has become expedient at the Haymarket. The little comedy of "Fame" has given way to Mr. Gilbert's two fairy dramas of "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "The Palace of Truth." The latter was represented on Saturday, and is announced for a continuance. The part of King Phanor is sustained by Mr. Buckstone with that abundance of humour which he has always at command. Mr. Howe, as Aristæus, the bluff courtier who condemns so unpromisingly his monarch's poetry, performed with force and discrimination. The vain Philamir was discreetly characterised by Mr. W. Herbert. The ladies did their parts charmingly. Mrs. Chippendale as Queen Altemire, Miss Caroline Hill as Mirza, and Miss Marion Terry as Zeolide were careful and elegant exponents of their rôles.

At the Adelphi, a revival also was successfully performed. The popularity of "Peep o' Day" is undiminished, and on Saturday attracted a very large audience. Mr. Falconer himself played Barney O'Toole with his usual felicity, and Mr. H. Sinclair in Harry Kavanagh found a character exactly adapted to his talents. Stephen Purcell fell to the lot of Mr. J. G. Shore, who gave to the part its requisite emphasis. Mr. Emery was suited with that of the Rev. W. O'Leary, and Mr. W. McIntyre impersonated Black Mullens with skill and power. Miss E. Stuart as Kathleen, Miss Hudspeth as Mary Grace, and Mrs. J. Lovell as Shelah, were all suitably employed. The other parts were equally well sustained. The children's pantomime satisfactorily concluded the evening's entertainment.

Owing to the great demand for seats for the amateur dramatic performance to be held at Bridgwater House on May 14, for the benefit of the Convalescent Home in connection with King's College Hospital, a second performance will be given on the following evening, Tuesday, May 15. Mr. H. J. Byron's comedy of "Cyril's Success" will be represented, the characters being sustained by the Hon. Lady Sebright, the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley, Miss M. Helmore, Mrs. Monckton, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Hon. A. Erskine, Captain Fitz-George, Captain Gooch, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. Francis W. Maclean, Mr. Dundas Gardener, Mr. Barrington Foote, and others. Tickets may be obtained at the secretary's office, King's College Hospital.

Prosperity does not damp the ardour of the management of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's agreeable Entertainment at St. George's Hall. Two alterations in the programme are announced for the 7th of next month. Mr. Corney Grain withdraws his new edition of "Five o'Clock Tea" for a musical sketch called "Edwin and Angelina;" and a new second part, of a very humorous character, under the quaint title of "No. 204," by Mr. F. C. Burnand, with the music by Mr. German Reed, will also be produced.

The members of the Artisans' Institute, which is estab-

lished in Castle-street, St. Martin's-lane, are to give an amateur performance at St. George's Hall this evening (Saturday), under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. The play to be represented is a new one, "Gonzaga," by the Rev. Henry Solly, secretary to the Artisans' Institute. Its subject is an incident of Florentine history in the fourteenth century. Mr. Edgar, late of the Lyceum Theatre, lends his assistance as stage manager, and Miss Jessie Warner takes the leading female part.

The annual Shakespeare Festival of the Urban Club was held on Monday evening—Dr. Westland Marston in the chair. Mr. Fawcett and Dr. Schliemann were among the speakers.

The first stone of the Shakespeare Memorial Building at Stratford-on-Avon was laid on Monday, with full Masonic ceremonial, by Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant and Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire, in conjunction with Lieutenant-Colonel J. Machen, Deputy Provincial Grand Master. The memorial embraces a theatre, a library, and a picture-gallery. About 500 Freemasons took part in the ceremony. They walked in procession to the site of the memorial, where they were received by the Mayor and Corporation and the chairman and council of the Memorial Association. Lord Leigh and Mr. Creswick, the actor, spoke briefly, pleading earnestly for national support to such a school of art. After the ceremony a luncheon took place, presided over by the Mayor. About eighteen hundred persons were present; and speeches were made by Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmot, Bart., M.P., Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Theodore Martin, and others.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Thursday at Newmarket last week should always be remembered as "Archer's day," for the favourite jockey performed the extraordinary feat of winning six races out of seven, and, in the seventh, he had no mount. This remarkable performance was about the only feature of the afternoon, as the sport was of a very uninteresting nature, though Skylark showed himself possessed of unsuspected stamina by twice successfully compassing the severe D.I. Neither Coltness nor Twine the Plaiden could fairly extend him, and, as he has always been a very consistent performer, he will prove invaluable in trying Lord Falmouth's three-year-olds. On the Friday, Chamant had a walk-over for the Benington Stakes, and the only race of the day which produced a really good field was the Newmarket International Handicap, for which ten ran. Tassel (6 st. 10 lb.) has so often disappointed his admirers that, on this occasion, he had very few friends, and, as so often happens in similar cases, he won very easily indeed.

The recent Epsom Spring Meeting was, perhaps, the most successful ever held; and the summer-like weather on Tuesday tempted an immense number of people to the Downs, the ring especially presenting quite a Derby Day appearance. When the whole of the ten coloured on the card started for the Trial Stakes it was evident that, as usual, large fields would be the order of the meeting. Hellenist secured an easy win, as even an easy mile is quite beyond the compass of such a bad roarer as Farnese; and The Grey Friar, despite his Biennial victory last week, could not be expected to defeat Sir George Chetwynd's horse at only 6 lb. for the year. Birdie, an own sister to Polly Perkins, and, like her, a small but very smart and speedy filly, had no trouble in crediting Lord Lonsdale with the Maiden Plate; and then came the great race, for which there were twenty-eight runners. The rumour of the scratching of Julius Caesar (7 st. 10 lb.), which gained such universal credence on the previous day, proved to be a disgraceful hoax, and it is to be hoped that the perpetrators of it may be discovered and punished, and also that some more stringent rule may be adopted with regard to the declaration of scratchings. Up to the fall of the flag Touchet (6 st.) maintained the position of first favourite, though there was little to choose in the quotations between him, Balbriggan (6 st. 7 lb.), Julius Caesar, and Chaplet (7 st. 13 lb.). After about a dozen false starts, which caused a delay of nearly half an hour at the post, they got away pretty well together, Julius Caesar being right in front, while Balbriggan and The Cheeta (5 st. 10 lb.) had the worst of it. Tassel (7 st. 4 lb.), who made most of the running, was done with before getting into the straight, and, rounding Tattenham Corner, Touchet and The Snail (7 st. 11 lb.) were carrying Lord Rosebery's colours well to the fore. About three hundred yards from the finish, Hesper (7 st. 10 lb.) looked very formidable; but, directly Archer called upon Julius Caesar, he shot away from the rest, and won in a canter by half a dozen lengths. Touchet defeated Balbriggan by nearly a length for second place, and then, close up, came The Snail, Hesper, and John Day, in the order named. Julius Caesar, though he had not won a race for exactly two years, was a most consistent performer last season, invariably obtaining a place in the great three-year-old contests; still, unless he has made wonderful improvement, he cannot be regarded as a first-class colt; and it is clear that none of the three-year-olds which finished behind him can have the smallest chance for the Derby. Hudibras, the winner of the Althorp Park Stakes at Northampton, cut up very badly in the Westminster Stakes, for which Birdie again ran well, but was beaten by Grace, a fine half-sister to Actæon, by Scottish Chief—Virtue.

An unfavourable change in the weather did not prevent a very large attendance on Wednesday, when the racing was again of an interesting nature, and very large fields contested almost every event. The Great Metropolitan proved an exception to the rule, as there were only six runners, of whom the wonderful old Lilian (7 st. 12 lb.) looked so well that she was made a hot favourite. In company with John Day (7 st. 5 lb.) she made most of the running, but was beaten at the distance, and left the latter to defeat Norwich (5 st. 7 lb.), who was far too much for his jockey, by a couple of lengths. The scratching of Julius Caesar, who met with a slight accident in the City and Suburban, left the Prince of Wales's Stakes at the mercy of Balbriggan (7 st. 2 lb.); and Peck, whose stable was quite irresistible during the meeting, won the Hyde Park Plate with La Merveille, a daughter of Blair Athol and Cauldron.

A MONTENEGRIN.

This characteristic figure of a chieftain of the warlike foes of Islam, on the north-west frontier of the Sultan's Empire, in the highlands that rise abruptly from the Adriatic shore, has just now a certain political importance. It is the failure of the peace negotiations between the Turkish Government and Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, that has combined, with the rejection of the diplomatic Protocol, or joint resolution of the European Powers, to give the Emperor of Russia a pretext for declaring war against Turkey. But we have, during the past year and a half, found much occasion for discussing or describing the situation of Montenegro, as well as of the adjacent provinces, Herzegovina and Bosnia, which are still under Turkish rule. The picture represented by our Engraving is one which Mr. Carl Haag contributed to the last Winter Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.



"A MONTENEGRIN." BY CARL HAAG.
FROM THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



SCENE FROM "THE SCUTTLED SHIP," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Czar's declaration of war against Turkey and the collateral issues of the Eastern Difficulty have absorbed the attention of the Upper House. The reinstatement of Hobart Pasha, Lord High Admiral of the Turkish fleet, on the retired list of the British Navy, was yesterday week censured by the Earl of Camperdown and Earl Granville, but defended by Lord Derby, on the ground that Captain Hobart had received sufficient punishment in having his name suspended from the Navy List for seven years, and because there were the precedents to guide the Government in the course they had adopted. Lord Derby, answering Earl Granville on Monday, said Mr. Layard had telegraphed that the Russian Chargé-d'Affaires at Constantinople had received instructions to bring the diplomatic relations of Russia with Turkey to an end, and that Colonel Mansfield had telegraphed from Bucharest the arrival there of four Russian detachments on Monday morning. The same evening the Earl of Carnarvon obtained the second reading of the South African Bill, which is essentially a permissive measure, giving the framework of a future constitution for a confederation of the South African States, leaving the details to be settled by the Imperial and local Governments.

The Foreign Secretary volunteered on Tuesday the grave information that he had that afternoon learnt that 17,000 Russian troops had crossed the frontier at Bolgrad and Jassy, and that the Roumanian forces had left Galatz. His Lordship added that he had also "received from the Russian Ambassador the Circular of the Russian Government, in which it is stated that orders have been given to the troops to cross the frontier." Replying to Earl Grey, who thought that a Turkish protocol published in the *Daily Telegraph* contained precisely the arrangement that ought to have been adopted, Lord Derby knew nothing of the protocol in question, though he paid a marked compliment to the *Pera* correspondent who telegraphed it. The noble Earl further said that the Government had done everything in their power to bring about an understanding between Russia and Turkey, but believed that in their endeavours to maintain peace between the two countries under the conditions which actually existed they were engaged in the solution of an impossible problem.

Their Lordships had an unusually long sitting on Thursday evening, the second reading of the Burials Acts Consolidation Bill being the grave subject of their deliberations. Lord Granville initiated the discussion by proposing a resolution to the effect that no amendment of the law will be satisfactory which does not enable the relatives or friends having charge of the funeral of any deceased person to conduct such funeral in any churchyard in which the deceased had a right of interment with such Christian and orderly religious observances as to them may seem fit.

COMMONS.

Two waves of excitement have swept through the Lower House. The first was caused by the simple notice affixed by the Home Secretary in a conspicuous place, informing hon. members of the rescue of the imprisoned colliers from the Tynwydd Pit, and impelling them forthwith to subscribe a good sum for the reward of the rescuers and the relief of the rescued. But this appalling mining disaster, and all home topics, indeed, have been cast into the shade by the engrossing and eventful news of Russia's Declaration of War against Turkey.

A few words will suffice for the speeches made on domestic affairs; and the reticence judiciously observed with regard to the Eastern Imbroglio leaves little to be recorded on that point beyond what has been stated by the Foreign Secretary in the Upper House. Oblivious of the fact that the doctrine of the survival of the fittest applies to Parliamentary speeches as well as to mankind, some hon. members, at the instance of Mr. Hanbury Tracy, showed a disposition yesterday week to express dissatisfaction with the small amount of space devoted to their utterances in the daily press, but the speakers generally justly complimented the gentlemen of the press who at no small labour report their speeches whilst cribbed, cabined, and confined in a small gallery. Mr. Tracy's motion was for a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing official reports of the debates. The idea met with approval from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Forster, and the Marquis of Hartington; but was stoutly opposed by Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gathorne Hardy; and the motion was rejected by 152 to 128 votes.

Replying to Mr. Forster, Mr. Bourke made a statement on Monday similar to the one made by Lord Derby as to the Russian Chargé-d'Affaires at Constantinople and the Russian troops at Bucharest. Then ensued an attack by Mr. Childers on the Budget, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer vigorously defended, saying it was an honest Budget, and calling on the Opposition to pass it, unless they had a better one to propose. The Public Works Loan Bill was next read the second time after some discussion, Mr. Slater-Booth explaining that the result of the measure would be to place four millions at the disposal of the Public Works Loan Commission.

On Tuesday, apropos of the alleged murders and outrages by the Turks in Ochievo, Mr. Bourke showed Mr. E. Jenkins that the British Consuls in Bosnia are kept duly informed of these reports, and that they have proceeded personally to investigate the truth of the statements. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs also told Sir W. Harcourt that the Foreign Office knew nothing of the Turkish protocol published in the *Telegraph*. Home Rule for Ireland was then seriously discussed, on the motion of Mr. Shaw for a Select Committee "to inquire into and report upon the nature, extent, and grounds of the demand made by a large proportion of the Irish people for the restoration to Ireland of an Irish Parliament, with power to control the internal affairs of that country." Mr. King-Harman seconded the motion of the hon. member for Cork; but it was opposed in a long and able speech by Mr. Forster, and in a terse address by Mr. Fawcett, who denounced in spirited terms the threats of coercion used by the Home Rulers towards the Liberal Party if they did not espouse their cause. Among the many Irish members who relieved themselves of their views on what is to them an all-important question, Mr. Butt, as the leader of the Home Rulers, and perhaps the most moderate of them, commanded attention as he explained how, in his opinion, an Irish Parliament might work hand-in-hand with the Imperial Parliament. But he was answered by Sir M. H. Beach, on the part of the Government, the Irish Secretary making a point at the end of his speech by alluding to "two distinguished members of the great party opposite" (Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright), "whose special function it appears to be to write characters for Liberals out of seats." This was a hit at the right hon. members for Greenwich and Birmingham for having written letters in support of the Liberal candidate for Salford. But (after the Marquis of Hartington had dissented from "proposals which we believe to be injurious to that unity which is essential to the great interests of the British empire"), Mr. Gladstone explained that his letter had been written prior to the Salford election, and that therefore

Sir M. H. Beach's taunt was uncalled for as far as he was concerned. The debate was carried on to the small hours by Mr. Fay, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Shaw, whose motion was rejected by 417 to 67.

Wednesday was mostly taken up with the animated discussion of Mr. Hopwood's bill to render the administration of the criminal law in summary matters more merciful, and the tribunal more effective. The simple measure gave great offence on the Ministerial side of the House; and though Mr. Cross confessed that some alteration of the law was necessary, as was shown in the resolve of the Government to introduce a bill on the subject, the motion for the adjournment of the debate was first defeated by 219 to 165, and Mr. Hopwood's bill itself was then thrown out by 228 to 164 votes.

The chief business considered by the House on Thursday was the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Bill. On the order for its recommitment, Lord F. Harvey moved a resolution declaring it to be "undesirable largely to increase the Professorial or to open offices in the University unconnected with the tuition and the expenses of the colleges." A long debate followed, in the course of which Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Grant-Duff, Mr. Mowbray, and many other members favoured the House with their experiences as University students and their opinions as to University reform. At the time dedicated to inquiries and their results, Mr. Bourke, in reply to the question of Mr. Collins, stated that no information has reached her Majesty's Government that it is the intention of either of the belligerent Powers to blockade any ports; and therefore there is no necessity to enter into any arrangements such as those suggested in the question of the hon. member. Of course, the matter will be borne in mind when the question arises. Responding to a question of Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Egerton stated that Hobart Pasha is still at this moment on the retired list of our navy; but an intimation had been given to him that he cannot remain on that list if he continues to hold his command in the Turkish navy. To a question put by Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bourke replied as follows:—"In answer to the question of the hon. member for Glasgow, I have to state that Lord Augustus Loftus is not going to leave St. Petersburg, nor has Count Schouvaloff intimated his intention to leave London. It may be probable that Count Schouvaloff may be obliged to absent himself for a short time; in such case, our communications will be carried on as usual with the Russian Chargé-d'Affaires."

THE CHURCH.

The *City Press* says that about £800 is wanted to prepare the tower for the peal of bells for St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Kinard B. Edwards, of Burlage Hall, Leicestershire, has offered to restore the interior of the parish church of Burbage.

Both houses of Canterbury Convocation have been sitting this week. A resolution supporting the Burials Bill was carried on Wednesday by 48 votes against 14.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament concluded yesterday week their first revision and their sixty-ninth session. They have also finished the second revision of the version of the Gospels.

A conference of clergy, over which the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, was held on Monday, in the library of Lambeth Palace, to consider the best means of effecting a reform in the administration of charitable relief.

The Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, opened on Wednesday, in the Bow and Bromley Institute, a bazaar, got up under the patronage of the Duchess of Teck, in aid of the building fund for the proposed new church of St. Paul, Old Ford.

A tea and coffee service in silver, from the residents of Richmond, Yorkshire, a silver salver from the parents of boys under his charge, a gold locket set with pearls, for his wife, and a gold telescope pencil-case from his boys, have been presented to the Rev. C. T. Hales, on his leaving the preparatory school in that town for his new school at Aysgarth, Yorkshire.

The Marquis of Lorne presided on Wednesday at a public meeting in Westminster on behalf of the Church of England Incumbents' Sustentation Fund, which owes its origin to Princess Louise and the noble Marquis, and the object of which is to raise every incumbency below £200 up to that amount. The Bishop of Exeter and the Dean of Lichfield were among the speakers.

On Wednesday morning, the Feast of St. Mark, the consecration of Dr. Benson as Bishop of Truro took place in St. Paul's Cathedral. There was a large congregation, including Lady Rolle, by whose liberality the new bishopric was finally established. The Primate officiated, assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Llandaff, Lincoln, Hereford, Exeter, Ely, Nottingham, and Dover.

At a meeting last Saturday in the library of Canterbury Cathedral, presided over by Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., a resolution was passed approving of a design of restoration submitted by Mr. Gilbert Scott and pledging those assembled to further the object in view. The amount already promised is £5000, and the sum required to carry out the work decided on is about £15,000.

The oldest established church in Newfoundland was presented to the inhabitants of Placentia (formerly the capital) by William the Fourth, when Duke of Clarence, on the occasion of his visit there. It has now fallen into decay for want of funds to repair it. Strenuous efforts are being made by the few Protestant inhabitants to restore it, but they are generally very poor. Subscriptions for the purpose will be received at the National Provincial Bank of England, 53, Baker-street.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday at the society's house, 7, Whitehall—Archbishop Harrison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building a new church at New Clee, near Grimsby, and towards enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Bwlch Gwyn, near Wrexham; Carlton Scroop, near Grantham; Kerrington, near Ashford, Kent; Llanwenarth-Citra, near Abergavenny; Mawdesley, near Ormskirk; Milbourne St. Andrew, near Blandford; and Tonbridge, Kent. Grants were also made from the Special School Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Giant's Grave and Briton Ferry, Glamorgan, and Grampound-road, Cornwall. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for St. Peter's Church, Leighton-cum-Minshull, Chester. Next Friday the annual general court of this society will be held at the National Society's house, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding.

Mr. Fry, Q.C., Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed the new Judge. He is the author of a well-known work on "Specific Performance."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The banquet at the Mansion House to her Majesty's Judges is arranged to be given on June 6; and to the Archbishops, Bishops, and clergy on June 20.

The annual dinner in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund has been fixed to take place at Willis's Rooms next Saturday—the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., in the chair.

On Sunday afternoon the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Jews' College, and to the pupils of the Jews' College School, took place at the Quebec Institute.

The president and council of the Royal Society held their annual conversazione on Wednesday night at the society's apartments at Burlington House, Piccadilly.

The certificates awarded to the most successful students in the Crystal Palace School of Practical Engineering were given away last Saturday.

The first spring meeting of the London Athletic Club is to be held this afternoon, when the new grounds of the company, at Stamford-bridge, will be opened by the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress.

The new large out-door cages at the back of the lion-house in the Zoological Society's Gardens were brought into use on Monday morning for the first time, and seem likely to answer their purpose very well.

The Duke of Cambridge presided over the thirty-second anniversary dinner of the German Hospital at Dalston, which took place on the 19th inst. at Willis's Rooms. Donations amounting to £3780 were announced.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest was celebrated on the 19th inst. at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who was supported by the Sheriffs. The subscriptions amounted to about £2600.

About a hundred ladies and gentlemen dined together yesterday week at Willis's Rooms, to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the Boys' Home, Copenhagen-street, Islington. Mr. A. F. Kinnaird, jun., presided. Subscriptions and donations amounting to about £1000 were announced.

We are informed that the Alexandra Palace will be opened for the season on May 10, when a concert will be given in the central hall, under the conductorship of Mr. H. Weist Hill, in which the most eminent artists will take part. In the evening there is to be a display of fireworks.

On Wednesday evening the opening of the Victoria Hall, a new building in connection with the Victoria Park Congregational Chapel, was celebrated by a dinner, presided over by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.; Sir Charles Reed, Sir John Bennett, and Mr. J. Holms, M.P., being amongst the speaker.

There were 2475 births and 1532 deaths registered in London last week, the former having been 31 above and the latter 46 below the average numbers. Sixty-eight persons died from smallpox, 41 from measles, 25 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 46 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea.

Last Saturday the Columbia Meat Company (Limited), which is formed to carry out the views of Baroness Burdett-Coutts for the sale of American meat to the poor of the East-End, began its operations. There was a great supply, and the demand was brisk. A collation was provided, all the meat on the tables being American. Mr. Sheridan, M.P., presided.

Sir James M. Hogg gave his annual dinner on Saturday, at Willis's Rooms, to the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works and their principal officers. Among the visitors present were the Duke of Teck and a large number of members of Parliament; and among the speakers were the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Manners, and Mr. Hardy.

Captain the Hon. Francis Maude presided yesterday week at the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, when it was reported that 10,386 widows, orphans, and shipwrecked persons had been relieved during the year, at a cost of £19,839, and that 1965 widows received annual grants, for which purpose the dividends of the funded property are set apart.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society last week several cases of distinguished gallantry in saving life were brought under the notice of the committee and rewarded. A special meeting of the committee has been called to take into consideration the gallantry of the Welsh miners who went to the rescue of their buried comrades, with a view to vote them the society's honorary rewards.

The Grand Lodge of English Freemasons was held on Wednesday night at Freemasons' Hall. It was announced that the Prince of Wales, grand master, had appointed the Earl of Carnarvon pro-grand master; Lord Skelmersdale, deputy grand master; the Duke of Connaught, senior grand warden; and Prince Leopold, junior grand warden. A banquet afterwards took place.

A dinner to the bankers and merchants of the city of London was given on Tuesday evening by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. The guests numbered about 250, and included the Earl of Jersey, Viscount Middleton, Mr. Goschen, M.P., and Mr. Childers, M.P. The toast of the Houses of Parliament was responded to by Mr. Goschen, who made some remarks on the present aspect of the Eastern Question.

Their Excellencies the Chinese and Japanese Ambassadors visited Highbury New Park College on Tuesday. The Chinese Ambassador visited the Court of Appeal at Lincoln's Inn on Thursday. The Judges (the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices James and Baggallay) shook hands with the Ambassador and his attendants, who were invited to take seats upon the bench, where they remained for some time while a trade-mark appeal was being heard.

The trial of the five men concerned in the fraud upon Madame de Goncourt, having occupied ten days, came to a close on Monday evening. In the course of the summing up, Mr. Baron Huddleston stated that the prisoners had succeeded in obtaining £12,500, of which £11,300 had been recovered. Four of the prisoners were found guilty of forgery, and one, Murray, of being accessory after the fact. Benson, the chief actor in the conspiracy, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude; the two Kerrs and Bale to ten years' each; and Murray to eighteen months' imprisonment.

A suit which has occupied one of the Chancery Courts for several weeks came to a close on Wednesday. It was a case in which the collieries and ironworks company in Staffordshire, known as John Bagnall and Sons (Limited), sought to recover a sum of £85,000 which they alleged had been improperly received by the defendants as promotion money. The defendants were Mr. James Carlton, of Manchester, who received £12,500; Mr. Albert Grant, to whom Mr. Carlton paid £65,000; and the chairman and secretary of the company, Messrs. Richardson, between whom £7500 was divided. Vice-Chancellor Bacon ordered all these sums to be refunded.

SCENE FROM "THE SCUTTLED SHIP."

The audience night, after night, at the Olympic Theatre, continues to feel a sympathising interest aroused by the representation of Mr. Charles Reade's new play, in the fortunes of Robert Penfold and Helen Rolleston. It will be remembered, from our notice of the first performance at Easter, that this hero and heroine of modern domestic romance are on board the ship *Proserpine*, bound from Tasmania to England; and that Robert, an innocent and virtuous man who has suffered penal transportation under a false accusation of forgery, is devotedly in love with Helen. The owner of the ship, a prosperous villain who was really the forger and author of Mr. Penfold's ruin, and to whom Miss Rolleston is unhappily engaged, has conspired with the captain and mates to destroy his own vessel and defraud the insurers. The *Proserpine* sinks in the open sea, but Helen and Robert, with a few others, are saved; and the scene we have illustrated is that of their rescue in the same boat. They are finally made as happy together as heart could wish.

STREET SKETCHES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The readers of our last week's Supplement, which was mainly filled with Mr. Sala's entertaining account of "Constantinople As It Is," will certainly be glad to see a few additional sketches of the costumes, habits, and petty trades or industries of different classes of people, in that motley capital of the Eastern world. The "mad dervishes" are, of course, peculiar to a Mohammedan city, though bearing some resemblance to the Hindoo religious devotees, or vernal adepts of an ostentatious fanaticism, whose performances may be seen at Benares, and elsewhere in the Empress of India's dominion, several thousand miles farther to the East. For the other groups and single figures, represented on the same page, their occupations are not quite unknown to the townfolk of Western Europe. Dancing bears were formerly a popular exhibition, which many of us have witnessed in our youth, for the amusement of our own countrymen; but we do not know whether the Turks have yet accepted our fanciful notion of regarding that formidable and ungainly beast as an emblem of the Russian foe, or whether they are likely to cherish a special antipathy to Bruin on that account. The various dealers in soup, eggs, and sweetmeats, the seller of brooms, and the laborious "hamal" or street porter, who bears a load of nearly 5 cwt. on his back, will attract passing observation. Most of these industrious people are not Turks, but either Bulgarians or Armenians, who do, in fact, perform the largest share of all daily work in the city.

THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.

Our Special Artist at Yokohama, Mr. C. Wirgman, furnishes another illustration of the departure of military forces sent from that port by the Mikado's Government to put down the rebellion in the province of Satsuma, which was described in his letter of Feb. 27. His last communication, dated March 12, speaks of the embarkation of 1500 troops on the Saturday before, and this is the scene presented in his sketch engraved for the Number of the current week. It would appear, from the later intelligence received by telegraph, that the rebels have been signally defeated at Kumamoto, where an Imperial army of 12,000 troops was assembled six weeks ago. Our Artist, who has resided twenty years in Japan, hopes the insurrection will be speedily and finally suppressed; and then, he says, "this country will enjoy years of peace."

A MARRIAGE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The wedding, on Tuesday week, of Miss Northcote, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Mr. Reginald M'Leod, of an ancient Highland Scottish family, was described in our last chronicle of the Court and Fashion. It took place at Westminster Abbey, with a choral service, and with such accessories of proper ceremonial as make it worthy of an illustration in our Journal. The officiating clergy were Dean Stanley, the Rev. Flood Jones, Minor Canon, and the Hon. and Rev. F. Pelham. They are shown walking in advance of the bride and bridegroom; these are followed by the six bridesmaids; and Sir Stafford Northcote, with Mr. Balfour, M.P., as the bridegroom's friend, is seen in the rear of the nuptial procession.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 23, 1861).
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.
Paid-up Capital, £725,000. Reserve Fund, £275,000.
DIRECTORS.
J. LOGAN CAMPBELL, Esq., President.
George B. Owen, Esq., W. L. Taylor, Esq.,
Alfred Cox, Esq., M.G.A. James Watt, Esq.,
Samuel Browning, Esq. Hon. Jas. Williamson, M.L.C.
LONDON BOARD.
The Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., K.C.M.G.,
Alfred Hamilton, Esq., Robert Porter, Esq.,
A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P. Thomas Russell, Esq.
Head Office, Auckland.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
In Australia.—Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle.
In Fiji.—Levuka.
In New Zealand.—Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, Napier, Nelson, Invercargill. Fiction, and at seventy-five other towns and places throughout the Colony.
The Bank grants Drafts on all their Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji on the most favourable terms.
The London Office RECEIVES DEPOSITS OF £50 and upwards for fixed periods of two to five years, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum. The rate for shorter periods can be ascertained on application at the Office of the Bank.
F. LARSEN, Managing Director.
No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

MY LIFE, FROM 1815 TO 1849. By CHARLES LOFTUS, formerly of the Royal Navy, late of the Coldstream Guards. 2 vols. 21s. [Now ready. Hurst and Blackett, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for MAY. With Illustrations by George du Maurier and Frank Dicksee.

Carità. (With an Illustration.) Chap. XXXIV.—The Widow XXXV.—Roger's Fate. XXXVI.—Between the Two. Transcendental. Lizzie's Bargain. Kidney and Truth. A Dutch Milton. My Neighbour's Wife. Erema, or, My Father's Sin. (With an Illustration.) Chap. XXX.—Cocks and Coxcomb. XXXI.—Admiral. XXXII.—At Home. XXXIII.—Lord Castlewood. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA. "Major Wood considers the Russian rule to be, on the whole, a great advantage to the Turkomans—a picture so different to that of Captain Burnaby's 'Ride to Khiva' that the two books, which traverse nearly the same ground, ought to be read together."—*Illustrated*. Crown 8vo, with Maps, 14s.

THE SHORES OF LAKE ARAL. By HERBERT WOOD, Major Royal Engineers. "A very able and well-written book of travel in a country all but unknown."—*Standard*. "A valuable contribution to physical and political geography."—*Athenaeum*. "A deeply interesting work, and full of valuable information."—*Globe*. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

RUSSIAN FOLK TALES. By W. R. S. RALSTON, M.A., Author of "Kriloff and his Fables," "Songs of the Russian People," &c. Crown 8vo, 12s. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS IN RUSSIAN SOCIETY. Translated from the German by F. E. BUNNETT. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, No. 211. For MAY. Price 1s. CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER. 1. The Hopes of Theology. By the Dean of Westminster. 2. Young Musgrave. By Mrs. Oliphant. Chapters XIII.—XV. 3. Hungary and Croatia. By Lord Edmondo Fitzmaurice. 4. The Little Hospital by the River. By Mrs. Macquoid. 5. Harriet Martineau. 6. Old Greek Athletics. By Professor Mahaffy. 7. The Transvaal. The Cera Linda Book—A Postscript. By Rev. W. Barnes.

MRS. WARREN'S COOKERY CARDS for HANGING IN KITCHENS. Being Six Large Sheets of plain Instructions for Cooking Fish, Soup, Meat, Vegetables, Game; for making Sauces, Pastries, Sweetmeats, Preserves, and Bread. By Mrs. WARREN. Twentieth Thousand. The Cards are printed on single leaves, and attached by a wire rod for hanging up in the kitchen. 1s. the set; by post, 1s. 2d. "We heartily recommend these cards to all housewives."—*Irish Times*. "Very simple, and extremely valuable."—*Christian World*.

MRS. WARREN'S HOUSE AND ITS FURNISHINGS: How to Choose a House and Furnish it at a Small Expense. By Mrs. WARREN. Price One Shilling. London: BERNARD and Sons, 10, Paternoster-buildings.

MRS. WARREN'S COMFORTS FOR SMALL INCOMES. Twenty-fifth Thousand. Crown 8vo. Price One Shilling. London: BERNARD and Sons, 10, Paternoster-buildings.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has graciously accepted a copy of "UNCLE TOM'S STORY OF HIS LIFE."

Now ready, SIXTY-FIFTH THOUSAND OF "UNCLE TOM'S" LIFE. Edited by JOHN LOBB, F.R.G.S. Crown 8vo, 232 pages. Cloth, gilt edges, 2s. 6d.; fancy boards, 1s. 6d.

COPIES SOLD WITHIN TWO MONTHS. Order of any Bookseller.

PRACTICE OF POTTERY-PAINTING. A Handbook by JOHN C. L. SPARKES, Director of the Lambeth School of Art, &c. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 3d. London: LECHTER, BARRE, and Co., 60, Regent-street, W.

Seventh Edition, cloth, post-free 32 stamps. DR. BARR MEADOWS ON CHRONIC ERUPTIONS. Remarks on the abuse of arsenic, mercury, and other reputed specifics. G. HILL, 164, Westminster Bridge-road.

Third Edition, post-free 13 stamps. DR. BARR MEADOWS on HOMOEOPATHY. "An excellent exposé of the absurdities of homoeopathy. Its arguments are unanswerable."—*Bath Journal*. Cloth, post-free, 32 stamps.

DR. BARR MEADOWS ON AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS and OF THE SKIN. Cases and commentaries.—G. HILL, 154, Westminster Bridge-road.

Price by post, 2s. 7d. Sixth Edition. CORPULENCY AND ITS NEW SELF-DIETARY CURE. By A. W. MOORE. This work originated the Dietary School of Medicine. London: SIMPKIN and MARSHALL.

Price 6d.; post-free 7d. FAMILY HERALD for MARCH. Part 406.

THE FAMILY HERALD. PURE LITERATURE.—The "Bookseller" says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the 'Family Herald.'"

THE FAMILY HERALD. LEIGH HUNT, in his "Autobiography," says:—"I call out every week for my 'Family Herald,' a penny publication qualified to inform the best of its contemporaries."

THE FAMILY HERALD. LEADING ARTICLES AND ESSAYS. The "British Quarterly Review" says:—"There is a well-considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."

THE FAMILY HERALD. NOVELS AND TALES.—The "Saturday Review" says:—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."

THE FAMILY HERALD. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The "Saturday Review" says:—"The Editor is the candid and confessor in every station of life. The answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them."

Price 6d.; post-free 7d. FAMILY HERALD for MARCH. Part 406. WILLIAM STEVENS, 421, Strand, London; and all News-vendors and Railway Stations.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY'S NEW FASHION BOOK.—The Fifteenth Number of the New Fashion Book is now ready, containing Illustrations of the best Designs in Costumes, Mantles, Fête Dresses, and Juvenile Costumes, with Descriptive Letterpress, Estimates, and Prices. Previous Editions have been pronounced "Invaluable to ladies residing in the country."—*Queen*. Post-free for 6 stamps. Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore street and Welbeck-street, London, W.

JOSEPH GILLOT'S STEEL PENS. Sold by all Stationers THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

NEW MUSIC.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS'S NEW PUBLICATIONS. All Music sent post-free half price.

SIR MICHAEL COSTA'S NAAMAN. Vocal Score, complete, Octavo Edition. 4s. net. Also, bound in cloth, 6s. net. All the numbers of "Naaman" can also be had separately, including the celebrated Aria, "I dream't I was in heaven," 3s.; and the Triumphal March, "Naaman," as Piano Solo, 3s.; Piano Duet, 7s.; and also as Organ Solo, with Pedal, 3s.

SIR W. STERNDALE BENNETT'S WORKS for the PIANOFORTE, in two vols. Cheap Edition, now ready, including the celebrated Toccata, Scherzo, op. 13; Capriccio, op. 27; Three Sketches, &c. Price 6s. net each vol.; or, bound, cloth, 8s. net.

HENRY FARMER'S NEW VIOLIN SOLO. SWISS AIR and GENTLE ZITELLA.

Also, HOME SWEET BLUE BELLS HOPE TOLD A KEEL ROW. With Piano Accompaniment, 3s. each; post-free, 1s. 6d. J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

HENRY FARMER'S NEW PIANOFORTE TUTOR, 50th Edition. Price 4s. "This is decidedly the most useful and best instruction-book for the pianoforte we have seen." All Music post-free, half price. London: J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

SHALL I WEAR A WHITE ROSE? New Song, by EMILY FARMER. Poetry by Saville Clarke. This charming song is now being sung by Madame Trebell at her Provincial Concerts with perfect success. Published in Eilat and G. for Soprano or Contralto. Post-free, 24 stamps. J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

VERY SUSPICIOUS! H. CLIFTON'S renowned Serio-comic Duet for Lady and Gentleman, introducing popular songs. Also, the Melody Duet, "Love and Pride." "Just the thing for penny readings and amateur concerts." Either sent free, 24 stamps, by J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

ROBINSON CRUSOE, H. CLIFTON'S enormously popular Comic Melody. Humorously illustrated. "His songs are always free from the vulgarity which is unfortunately characteristic of some modern comic songs." Lists of Clifton's Comic and Motto Songs gratis.—J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

PRINCE IMPERIAL GALOP. C. COOTE. Illustrated with New Portrait of the Prince. Solo or Duet, 2s. net. The most popular piece of dance-music ever published, the score of which having been realized for the copyright alone.—Sole Publisher, J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

LITTLE CLARINA'S LESSON-BOOK for the PIANO. By G. A. MACFARREN. Parts 1 to 4, 2s. 6d. each; bound, 8s. "It contains all that is essential to instruct the youngest child."—*Globe*.—London: J. WILLIAMS.

W. SMALLWOOD'S PIANO PIECES. Non mi voglio. 2s. 6d. Sweet Home. 2s. 6d. Lena. 2s. 6d. Rochelle (Morceau Militaire). 2s. 6d. Mont Blanc. 2s. 6d. Novara. 2s. 6d. She wore a wreath of roses. 2s. 6d. Ballad Singer. 2s. 6d. Rhoda. 2s. 6d. All above, half price. London: J. WILLIAMS, Berners-street, W.

FLORIAN PASCAL'S POPULAR PIANOFORTE PIECES. Each post-free, 18 stamps. Explanatory Note—M.E. Moderately Easy. M.D. Moderately Difficult. Gavotte, Favorite de Louis XIV. Thirteenth Edition. M.E. Menuet (de Beethoven). Eleventh Edition. M.E. Nell Gwynne (a Reminiscence of the Court of Charles II.). Third Edition. M.E. Antrefois (Souvenir de Marguerite de Valois). Nineteenth Edition. M.D. Marche au Tournoi. Fourth Edition. M.D. Stentorello (Burla Toscana). M.D. Bric-a-Brac, No. 1. E. Third Edition. M.D. Chanson d'Amour. M.E. La Lutina (Elegance Espagnole). M.D. Un songe de Gai (Thème de Baliste). M.D. An Album Leaf (to Emilie). M.D. Air de Ballet. Sixth Edition. M.D. Review.—"Exquisitely quaint and captivating for originality, simplicity, and attractiveness combined. These compositions are unique."

CIRO PINSUTTI'S NEW and SUCCESSFUL SONGS. Fairer than morning (Beatrice). 3s. The Owl. In a Minor and G minor. 4s. Santley. 4s. I love my love. In A flat and B flat. each 4s. The Kraft. In G and E. Sung by signor Foll. 4s. Love will shine all through (contralto). 3s. What we have loved we love for ever. 3s. All above half-price. London: J. WILLIAMS.

CATALOGUES OF NEW PIANO SOLOS and DUETS, Popular Songs, Comic and Motto Songs, New Dance Music, sent gratis, on application. Shipping Orders on favourable terms.

LONDON: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

MUSIC.—STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS. Hamilton's Pianoforte Tutor. 4s.; in cloth, 5s. West's Appendix to Hamilton's Piano Tutor. 5s. Hamilton's Dictionary. 1s. Hamilton's Singing Tutor. 5s.; in cloth, 6s. Abt's Appendix to Hamilton's Singing Tutor. 5s. Czerny's 101 Studies (Hamilton and Wallace's Edition). In two books, 4s. each; or in one book, 8s. Czerny's Etude de Vitesse. Two books, each 6s. (W. V. Wallace's Edition); or in one book, 10s. 6d. Sutton's Elements of Theory of Music. 2s. Clarke's Catechism of Music. 1s. 18th Edition. Speller's Great School for the Violin. 31s. 6d. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

JOHN HULLAH'S NEW SONGS. ANGELS OF THE HEARTH. Words by Miss Burnside. THE KISS OF A LITTLE CHILD. Words by C. J. Rowe. THE SONG OF THE WIND. Words by Bea. OPEN THY LATTICE. Words by R. A. Les. No. 1 in F; No. 2 in A. All 3s. each, post-free, at half price in stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co. Order every where.

THE SONG OF THE SAILOR BOY has inspired STEPHEN ADAMS to a bold melody for a contralto voice. Sung by Mr. Maybrick. Vile the "Graphic." 4s.; post-free at half price.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

BERTHA. New Song. Composed by HENRY FONTET; and, just published, by the same Author, SUMMER IN THE HEART. Post-free, 18 stamps each. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

HALF-HOURS WITH THE ORATORIOS and other Sacred Compositions. Arranged for the Pianoforte by GEORGE F. WEST. Elegantly illustrated title, six books, 4s. each; post-free at half price in stamps. "These solemn yet beautiful pieces cannot be too highly praised."—*Brighton Times*. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

BATISTE'S admired ANDANTE in G. Transcribed for the Pianoforte by WILLIAM SMALLWOOD. 3s. Also by WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Handel's Grand March on "Scipio," 3s.; duet, 4s. And his HOME TREASURES. Twenty-five Numbers, 2s. 6d. each; and his LITTLE BIRDS, Twenty-five Numbers, 1s. each. All post-free at half price. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

NEW MUSIC.

SALVA PATRIAM. Latin Chorus from Tennyson's "Harold." By LOUISA F. ESSINGTON. Messrs. C. LONSDALE, 28, Old Bond-street.

THE RECRUIT. New Song, for Bass or Baritone. By LOUISA F. ESSINGTON. Messrs. C. LONSDALE, 28, Old Bond-street.

GELIEBT UND VERLOREN (Loved and Lost) WALTZES. By MULLER. These celebrated Waltzes, the most enchanting and fascinating that have been published in many years, may be had of all Music-sellers. Solo or Duet, 2s. net.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

GREAT SALE of MUSIC, for One Month only, previous to Alteration of Premises.—Messrs. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street (opposite the Museum), are NOW SELLING a large SURPLUS STOCK of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. Twelve Shillings' worth for 1s.; or post-free, 1s. stamps. No Catalogues.

ONLY LOVE CAN TELL. Song. By BERTHOLD TOURS. "Peculiarly fresh and charming, and will prove a great acquisition to sopranos and mezzo-sopranos."—*Queen*. Post-free, 2s. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

ESMERALDA. LEVEY'S Popular Song. "One of the brightest modern compositions of its kind."—*Standard*. The song in D, E, or F. 4s. For Piano, by Kuhn, 4s.; Richards, 4s.; Richard, 2s. Waltzes by Godfrey, 4s. Half-price. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

THE STEINWAY PIANOFORTES (STEINWAY HALL, NEW YORK)

Have been supplied to almost EVERY ROYAL FAMILY IN EUROPE, from the Imperial and Grand Ducal Palaces at St. Petersburg to the Vatican; have received the endorsement of almost every competent Pianist, French, English, and other nations of world-wide fame; the endorsement of the greater authorities in this branch of acoustics, such as Helmholtz and Lissac; the endorsement of the principal Scientific and Art Associations of Europe—Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, &c.; the highest awards of the four principal musical Festivals—London (1852), Paris (1857), Vienna (1859), and Philadelphia (1876); and enjoy both the widest circulation and the largest annual sale of any Pianoforte in the world.

Catalogue sent for the British Empire—2, BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, W.

PIANOS, £16; Pianos, £18; Pianos, £20; GREAT SALE of PIANOFORTES returned from Hire. Full compass, equal to new, at reduced prices. Packed free and forwarded to any part. Descriptive Lists post-free on application.—THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, W.

TWENTY-POUND SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO (Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves' strong, sound, and substantial. Adapted for hard practice. Packed free. Illustrated book of designs gratis and post-free. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, W.

EBONY and GOLD PIANOS, 25 guineas, 35 guineas, and 45 guineas.—These charming and elegant pianos, with ornate embellishments, repetition action, and every recent improvement, may now be obtained at the above low prices for cash, or on the Three Years system, at 1 guinea per month. The new Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, W.

PIANOS, £35 (Civil Service cash price). Trichord, Drawing-room Model, repetition action, grand, rich, full tone, in very handsome Italian walnut-wood case, with elaborately carved and fretwork front, and cabriole truss legs. The usual price charged for this instrument is 50 guineas. Drawings of this beautiful piano sent post-free on application. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 22, Ludgate-hill, and 56, Cheapside, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices £1 to £120. Sent by post, packed free. Largest stock in the world. Catalogue gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES and M'ULLOCH, as above.

£10.—BENNETT'S WATCHES. In return for a £10 Note, free and safe per post, one of BENNETT'S LADY'S GOLD WATCHES, perfect for time, beauty, and workmanship, with keyless action, light, damp tight, and dust tight.—55, Cheapside, London. Good Chains at manufacturer's prices. P.O.O. to John Bennett. BENNETT, 55 and 64, Cheapside.

JEWELLERY FOR PRESENTS.—All kinds. Norwegian, Genoese, and Venetian Silver Filigree, Enamel, &c. German and Portuguese Gold and Silver Jewellery. Gem and other things. Illustrated price-lists of these charming novelties free by post. Goods sent for inspection to any part of the Kingdom.—Address: Jewellery Depot, 65, Cambridge-street, Birmingham.

ELEGANT JEWELLERY: LONDON and RYDER invite inspection of

their New Stock, offered as characterised by "Good Taste" and sterling excellence. Bridesmaids' Lockets, Wedding Presents, Court Diamonds, Diamond Ornaments in great variety charged at prices consistent with reliable value. Necklaces, Head Ornaments, Earrings, Crosses, Pendants, Lockets, Solitaires, Bracelets, &c. Recipients of the only Medal awarded for "General Good Taste" at the International Exhibition—17, New Bond-street, corner of Clifford-street. A Collection of Geylon "Cat's Eyes," worn in India as a talisman to avert evil or misfortune.

OROIDE GOLD SNAKE RINGS, perfect in finish, not to be distinguished from 18-carat gold, untraced by the eye, and wear, 5s. 6d. each. Post-free; 3s. 6d. Alaska Diamond and Ruby Eyes, 7s. 6d. Illustrated Catalogue, post free. G. C. ROWE, 88, Brompton-road, South Kensington, London.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from £4 4s.; Gold, from £6 6s. Price-lists sent free.—68, Cornhill; 230, Regent-street; and 75, Strand.

PHOTOGRAPHY SIMPLIFIED. Landscapes or Portraits taken with DUBRONN'S PATENT CAMERA. Its working learnt in half an hour. Apparatus from £2. Instructions four stamps by post.—LECHETTER, BARRE, and CO., Artists' Colourmen, 60, Regent-street, W.

FOR ARMS and CREST send Name and County to T. MORING, Inns of Court Heraldic Offices, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d. Seals, Dies, and Diplomas. Illustrated Price-list post-free.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's-Inn Heraldic Office) send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d.; or stamps. Arms Painted and Engraved on Seals, Book-Plates, Dies, &c.—PUGH BROS., Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn.

SCRAPS for SCREENS and SCRAP-BOOKS. A Large Collection of Coloured Scraps of the best kind—Flowers, Figures, Birds, &c. 1s. per Sheet; 12 Sheets, 10s. 6d. WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

PICTURES.—BEAUTIFULLY-FRAMED PICTURES, from One Guinea each. Engravings, Chromos, and Olegraphs after the best Masters.—GEO. REES, 41, 42, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden; and 115, Strand, W.C.

RODRIGUES' DRESSING-BAGS for Travelling, with silver, silver-gilt, and plated fittings, from £3 3s. to £10; Soufflet Bags, Waist Bags, Carriage Bags, and Bags of all kinds at very moderate prices.—42, Piccadilly.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS at RODRIGUES', with Patent Leather Guards, interleaved for Vignette and Cabinet Portraits, 10s. 6d. to 15s. Rodrigues' new Easel Album. Presentation and Regimental Albums.—42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS at HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, London. Norwegian Belts and Chatelaines, silver and plated, 21s. to £5. Sets for the Boudoir and Writing Table, 21s. to £10. Envelope-Cases. 21s. to £5. Work-Boxes. 21s. to £5. Blotting-Paper. 21s. to £5. Jewel-Boxes. 21s. to £5. Inkstands. 21s. to £5. Glove-Boxes. 10s. 6d. to £5. Handkerchief-Boxes. 10s. 6d. to £5. Writing-Cases. 10s. 6d. to £5. Caskets (oxidized). 10s. 6d. to £5. Letter-Cases. 10s. 6d. to £5. Flower-Vases. 10s. 6d. to £5. Candlesticks (pair). 10s. 6d. to £5. Jewellery (pair). 10s. 6d. to £5. Candlabra. 10s. 6d. to £5. Car-Trays. 10s. 6d. to £5. Rodrigues' Ladies' Dressing-Case, silver-fitted, 10s. 6d. And a large and choice Assortment of English, Venetian, and Parisian Novelties, suitable for Presents, from 5s. to £10.

T H E W A R I N T H E E A S T .



SOUP SELLER



BROOMS TO SELL .



SWEET STUFF SELLER .



EGG SELLER.



MAD DERVISHES.



PORTER.



PORTERS.



WATER CARRIERS.



BEAR PERFORMERS.



THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN: EMBARKING CAVALRY AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, YOKOHAMA.



MARRIAGE OF MISS NORTHCOTE AND MR. REGINALD M'LEOD AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL, Stratford-on-Avon.—SUBSCRIPTIONS received in London by H. Graves, Esq., 6, Pall-mall; and in Stratford-on-Avon by the Chairman of the Council (C. E. Flower, Esq.). A complete list of subscribers will be made up in May, which, with a report of the proceedings at the ceremony of laying the first stone, on Shakespeare's Birthday, may be had upon application to the Secretary, C. Lowndes, Esq., Stratford-on-Avon.

MALVERN COLLEGE.—The SECOND TERM will begin on MONDAY, MAY 7.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies.—Apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

BACKWARD CHILDREN.—There are a few VACANCIES in an Establishment near London for the Education of Children of the Upper Classes who are backward in intelligence. Address, ALPHA, Care of Mr. Reed, 37, Oxford-street, W.

SOUTHSEA.—The Finest Hotel in Hampshire is the ROYAL BEACH MANIONS HOTEL, Southsea. It has more than one hundred rooms, nearly all facing the sea. It is directly on the seashore. All the sitting-rooms command views, unequalled in extent and beauty, of the Isle of Wight from Osborne to Bembridge, Spithead, and the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour, with the Ports and Shipping. The Hotel is newly furnished, and conducted in the most approved modern fashion. Inclusive Terms up to the end of June, 12s. per day. Apply to the Managers.

BELGIUM.—NAMUR SUMMER SEASON.—By its exceptional situation, the city of Namur, with her beautiful valleys, is the indicated centre for charming excursions.

Woody mountains, steep rocks, surround the city, and present picturesque views which recall to the mind the banks of the Rhine. Beautiful walks in the environs, parks, and squares. Excursions by steam, in boats and carriages; six railroad lines. Reading and Conversation Rooms; Newspapers and Reviews from all countries; Public Library, Archeological Museum. Exhibition of Beauvais, great Fair in July, Swimming School, Baths of the Musee, well recommended; Hydrotherapeutic Establishment. First Class Societies.—The Casino, the Cercle Artistique and Littéraire, the Cercle des Arts, the Royal Nautical Club, the Skating Rink, Jeu de Croquet, Cricket, &c.

A series of Festivals are offered to the Visitors during the Season by the Authorities of the City, from May 15 until Oct. 1.

Numerous Concerts, Balls, Balls for Children, Tombolas, Music, Games, Illuminations, Fireworks, &c.

First-Class Hotels at moderate charges.

HOUSE PROPERTY AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited), 92, Cannon-street, London, E.C. (seven doors east of the Cannon-street Station). Capital One Million, in 40,000 fully paid-up shares of £25 each. For the Purchase and Sale of Productive and Progressive House Property and Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes on the self-supporting principle. Registered March 15, 1876.

DIRECTORS. Henry Astle, Esq., 6, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, and Castle-hill Lodge, Upper Norwood (Chairman London Corn Exchange). William Macdonald Baden, Esq., 11, Great St. Helen's, and Lloyd's. William Sutton Gover, Esq., 4, Queen-street-place, E.C., and Haverling House, Blackheath (Member of the London School Board). Fountain John Hartley, Esq., Adde-street, E.C. (Hon. Secretary London Sunday School Union). William Smith, Esq., Oak Lawn, Bexley-hill, Upper Norwood. Robert Parker, Esq., Adelaide-place, London Bridge, (Director Lambeth Baths and Wash-House Company). Edward Bean Underhill, Esq., LL.D., Hampstead (Hon. Sec. Baptist Missionary Society). Thomas White, Esq., Upper Thames-street, E.C. Solicitor.—Henry Gover, Esq., 40, King William-street, E.C. SECRETARY.—W. H. Baden, Esq., 92, Cannon-street, E.C.

ADVISORS.—John Thomas Bedford, Esq., 12, King-street, Snowhill, and Mecklenburgh-square (Chairman West Ham Park Committee); James Clarke, Esq., 1, Cedars-road, Clapham, and 13, Fleet-street, E.C. (Editor and Proprietor of "The Christian World"); Charles Kemp Dyer, Esq., J.P., St. Albans, Herts, and Lloyd's.

BANKERS.—London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

1. The first issue of 4000 fully paid-up Shares of £25 each has been allotted.

2. Applications are now being received for the second issue of 4000 Shares of £1 per share premium, 3315 of which have been already allotted.

3. Sixty-one estates have been purchased, at a cost of £153,691, and other purchases are in course of negotiation.

4. After making a full allowance for all rates, repairs, loss of rent, and diminution of term in case of leaseholds, the income from the estates already purchased is expected to amount to nearly 8 per cent, besides profit on re-sales.

5. Shareholders, in addition to 5 per cent interest, will participate in the periodical bonuses, which, it is expected, will be declared by the Company from time to time.

6. Owners of eligible House Property, wishing to sell at a moderate price, should send particulars to the Secretary.

7. As the estate purchased will give a good profit revenue, it will have to be considered at what premium the third issue shall be offered to the public, so as to protect the interest of existing shareholders.

For full information apply to W. H. Baden, Secretary, of whom may be obtained approving notices of the press and an explanatory pamphlet, entitled "Another Five Minutes' Talk about the House Property Investment Company (Limited)," prospects, and share application forms.

INVESTMENT.—Messrs. T. I. MALING and CO., of Hereford-street, Christchurch, New Zealand, receive MONEY for INVESTMENT on Mortgage of Lands in the Colony, and allow 7 per cent interest per annum investment. For particulars and references, apply to Messrs. W. E. and Hawks, 7, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London.

FRENCH HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY, 11, St. Andrew-street, Leicester-square.—Open to all Foreigners who speak French, without letters of recommendation. Owing to the large number of foreigners in London, urgent and distressing cases are constantly referred for want of room. The Committee have resolved to make an APPEAL to the Benevolent for DONATIONS to the New Fund for the much-needed enlargement of this Institution. Donations will be thankfully received by H. Duval, Esq., Hon. Treasurer for this Fund.

HOSPITAL FOR LADIES, Bolton House, 192, Clapham-road, Surrey. Specially appropriated to cure Surgical Cases without cutting. Physician, David Jones, M.D. Consultations Daily till One (Tuesday and Friday excepted), at 15, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square. Treatise sent for 12 stamps. Terms, from Four Guineas per Week.

ACCIDENTS BY FLOOD AND FIELD. Accidents of all kinds may be provided against by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, the oldest and largest Accidental Assurance Company. Hon. A. Kimball, M.P., Chairman, Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. £120,000 have been paid as compensation. Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, or 64, Cornhill, London.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

TOTAL ABOLITION OF PAIN IN DENTISTRY. Royal Polytechnic Institution (Limited), London. Patron—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I HAVE much pleasure in stating that my original conviction (as expressed in my Chemical Lectures at the Polytechnic Institute some years ago) remains unaltered. I have again examined and tested the Patent Pneumatic Articulating Plate, combined with the Enamel Teeth, invented, patented, and manufactured by Messrs. Moggridge and Davis, and the highest praise I can bestow is that they are true to nature, and they combine the great essentials of comfort, economy, elegance, and durability.

I would recommend everyone in quest of artificial teeth to visit Messrs. Moggridge and Davis's elegant establishment and manufactory, at 143, Strand, and judge for themselves of the quality of their workmanship.

(Signed) HENRY HENRY PEPER, Late Honorary Director and Professor of Chemistry, Royal Polytechnic, and Fellow of various Learned Societies.

Specimens, Testimonials, and Consultations free. Hours from Ten till Five.—143, Strand, W.C.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY. Mr. G. H. JONES, SURGEON-DENTIST, will be glad to forward his New Pamphlet, gratis and post-free, which explains the most unique system of the adaptation of artificial and extraction of natural teeth without pain, from his only London address.

67, Great Russell-street (opposite the British Museum).

TESTIMONIAL. My dear Sir,—Allow me to express my sincere thanks for the skill and attention displayed in the construction of my Artificial Teeth, which renders my mastication and articulation excellent. I am glad to hear that you have obtained Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent to protect what I consider the perfection of Painless Dentistry. In recognition of your valuable services you are at liberty to use my name. Yr. Obedt. Servant, G. H. JONES.

By Appointment Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen.

To G. H. JONES, Esq.

PLATE.—GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, Limited, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS. Fiddle Pattern, 7s. 8d. per ounce; Queen's Pattern, 8s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns, plain or highly ornamented.—Fiddle Pattern. oz. 2 s. d. 12 Table Spoons 10 11 10 12 Table Spoons 10 11 10 12 Dessert Forks 10 11 10 12 Dessert Forks 10 11 10 12 Gravy Spoons 10 11 10 12 Gravy Spoons 10 11 10 12 Soup Ladles 10 11 10 12 Soup Ladles 10 11 10 12 Sauce ditto 10 11 10 12 Salt ditto 10 11 10 12 Salt ditto 10 11 10 12 1 Pair Fish Carvers 10 11 10 12 1 Pair Fish Carvers 10 11 10 12 Tea Spoons 10 11 10 12 Tea Spoons 10 11 10 12 1 Pair Sugar Tongs 10 11 10 12 1 Pair Sugar Tongs 10 11 10 12

Set of Fiddle Pattern £61 2 8 Set of Queen's Pattern £82 14 0 A Pamphlet, illustrated with 300 engravings, containing the prices of articles required in furnishing, gratis and post-free on application. For the use of committees a work has been published, with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

MAPPIN and WEBB, MANUFACTURERS, MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, CITY, LONDON.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S SPOONS and FORKS. Electro-Silver Plate on Nickel. Fiddle or Plain Pattern. Better Quality. 12 Tablespoons or Forks, per doz. £1 10 0 12 Dessert Spoons " " 1 10 0 12 Teaspoons " " 1 10 0 12 Teaspoons " " 1 10 0 12 Salt, Mustard, or Egg Spoons " " 1 10 0 12 1 Pair Sugar Tongs " " 1 10 0

MAPPIN and WEBB, MANUFACTURERS, 76, 77, and 78, OXFORD-STREET, WEST END, LONDON.

BATHS. MAPPIN and WEBB, OXFORD-STREET (76, 77, and 78). Hip Baths. Sitz. Athenian. Oxford. Best Town-Made, Japanned Oak, white inside. No. 1 15s. 6d. 21s. 0d. 22s. 6d. Ditto, Ditto No. 2 20s. 0d. 25s. 0d. 25s. 0d. Ditto, Ditto No. 3 28s. 0d. 33s. 0d. 33s. 0d. Sponging. Open Taper. Travelling. Best Town-Made, Japanned Oak, white inside. No. 1 7s. 6d. 17s. 6d. 30s. 0d. Ditto, Ditto No. 2 8s. 6d. 19s. 6d. 33s. 0d. Ditto, Ditto No. 3 9s. 6d. 24s. 0d. 40s. 0d. And every description of Baths, Toilet Ware, &c., of the best quality. GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY. Illustrated Catalogues free from MAPPIN and WEBB, Oxford-street (76, 77, and 78), London, W.

JOHN MORTLOCK begs to call attention to the "EVERY-DAY" DINNERS SERVICES, complete for 12 Persons, £4 15s. Colours are indestructible. The Pottery Galleries, 203 and 204 Oxford-street; 30 and 31, Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

GARDNERS' NEW DINNER SERVICES are perfect in shape, elegant in appearance, and unequalled in price, complete for twelve persons. The Osborne, in pink or green .. £3 5 0 The Glenriffin, in all colours .. 3 13 6 The Bramble, ditto .. 4 4 0 The One Thousand and Two, ditto .. 5 5 0 The One Thousand and Two (A), ditto .. 5 5 0 The Japanese Bamboo .. 5 5 0 Coloured Drawings post-free.

GARDNERS' TOUGHENED GLASS and INDESTRUCTIBLE DINNER WARE, the glass direct from De La Bastie's Manufactory. Wholesale Price-Lists free on application. GARDNERS', 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

MAPLE and CO. FURNITURE. TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

New ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE containing the Price of Every Article required, post-free. MAPLE and CO., 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE. 100 Suites of various designs in stock, from 63gs. to 250gs. MAPLE and CO., 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CARPETS. British and Foreign, of every description. 500 Pieces best Brussels, old patterns, 3s. 9d. per yard. MAPLE and CO., 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CRETONE CHINTZ. Just received from Mulhouse, a Manufacturer's Stock of about 1000 Pieces, at prices varying from 10d. per yard. These goods are about half the price they were. MAPLE and CO., 148, Tottenham-court-road, London.

SILK DAMASKS. The largest and most varied assortment at old prices. Satins, Silks, Cotelines, Silk Repps of all Colours, in Stock. MAPLE and CO., 149, Tottenham-court-road, London.

LEBONY and GOLD SUITE OF FURNITURE for a DRAWING-ROOM, with Piano to match, to be SOLD, together or separately, an extraordinary bargain. The suite consists of an elegant three-seated centre ottoman covered in rich blue silk, six chairs with stuffed backs, a double-end settee, and easy-chair, and lady's ditty, the frames of beautiful design and covered in rich blue silk, a splendid five-foot shaped cabinet mounted in ornate, fitted with columns, and inlaid with beautiful painted china medallions, a noble glass in frame to correspond over ditto, chimney-glass of large proportions, a pretty revolving table, two oval tables inlaid with gold of very handsome design, and a corner whatnot. Lowest price for the above, which is in every respect equal to new, and of the highest finish and make, 90gs. cost 120gs. The piano, in ebony and gold case to match suite, is of really magnificent tone, by eminent prize-medal makers, price 35gs., and equally a bargain. On view at LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S, Upholsterers, 71 to 73, Brompton-road.

GASELIERE, in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulu, or Bronze, Medieval Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures. D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

THE BEST LAWN-MOWERS. RANSOMES' "REVERSIBLE." The Best Small Machines. RANSOMES' "AUTOMATON." The Best General Purpose Lawn-Mower. RANSOMES' "HORSE POWER." The Best Horse-Power Lawn-Mower.

Write for Illustrated Lists to RANSOMES, SONS, and HEAD, Ipswich.

LAWN MOWERS and GARDEN TOOLS. DEANE and CO.'S Illustrated priced Catalogue, post-free. 1. Lawn Mowers, from 61s., 25s., 48 in., 232. 2. Garden Rollers, 16 in., 34s.; 18 in., 40s.; 20 in., 50s. 3. Garden Engines, Springes, and Water Barrows. 4. Garden Barrows, Wood, 22s. 6d.; Iron, from 24s. 5. Garden Seats, from 16s. to 25 6s.; 7 Tables, from 10s. 6d. 6. Cricket Sets, in boxes, from 27s.; with Stand, 33s. 7. Net Wringing, Arches, and Flower Stands. 8. Ornamental Vases, Iron, and Terra Cotta. 9. Gardeners' Tools—Spades, Scythes, Shovels, &c. 10. Hot-Water Apparatus in Greenhouses, Pits, &c. 11. Iron Hurdles, Gates, Continuous Fencing, &c. Deane and Co., 46, King William-st., London Bridge.—A.D. 1700.

REVOLVERS, PISTOLS.—COLTS' Government Army Revolver, Colts' Deringer Revolver for travellers and house protection, Colts' Deringer for the vest pocket. Price-List free. Colts' Fire-Arms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. A pure old spirit, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Dr. Hassell says:—"The samples were soft and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell. The whisky must be pronounced to be pure, well matured, and of very excellent quality."—Wholesale—20, Great Titchfield-street, E.C., W.

LORNE "THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY." HIGHLAND WHISKY. UNRIVALLED FOR "TODDY." Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors: GREENLEES BROTHERS, 1, Gresham-buildings, E.C. Distilleries, Argyleshire.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Crystal Springs. Soda, Potash, Seltzer, Lemonade, Lithia, and for Gout, Rheumatism, and Pains. Corks branded "R. ELLIS and SON, RUTHIN," and every Label bears their Trade-Mark. Sold everywhere, and wholesale of R. ELLIS and SON, Ruthin, North Wales. LONDON AGENTS: W. WEST and SONS, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER. As there are now many spurious imitations of this celebrated Water, consumers are requested to see that every bottle bears labels with Name and Trade-Mark—"A FOUNTAIN."

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS OF VICHY. Property of the French Government. CELESTINS.—The water of this spring is very agreeable, sparkling and slightly acidulated. Remedy for Complaints of the Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, Diabetes, Rheumatism, &c. HAUTERIVE.—This spring contains a greater quantity of carbonic acid, and is especially recommended as a table water. GRANDE-GRILLE.—For Complaints of the Liver and Biliary Organs, Indigestion, &c. HOPITAL.—For Stomach Complaints, &c. VICHY WATERS are pleasant to the taste, and may be drunk pure or mixed with wine or spirits. CAUTION.—See that the name of the particular water required is on the capsule. That the name of the particular water required is on the capsule. That the name of the particular water required is on the capsule. Sold by all Chemists, Wine and Mineral Water Merchants, Price One Shilling per Bottle.

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE. In consequence of Spurious Imitations of which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, "LEA and PERRINS," which signature is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail, by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

COCK'S READING SAUCE is the best and most economical Sauce ever manufactured FOR FISH, ENRICHING SOUPS, GRAVIES, &c. It only requires a trial to convince the purchaser of its excellence. CAUTION.—The genuine is protected by Trade Mark—viz., CHARLES COCK'S Signature on a white ground across the Reading Arms.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.—Finest Meat-flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Caution.—Genuine ONLY with facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature across Label.

HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL PRIZE MEDAL.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. "The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Hassell). "A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA, "than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air. Edited by Dr. Hassell.

TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared cocoa."—British Medical Press. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish MARAVILLA COCOA above all others."—Globe. Sold by all Grocers. TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only.—Whites, for Pastry, 11s. 4d. per bushel; Households, for Bread, 10s. 8d.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 10s.; Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 7s. 2d. per 14 lb.; Fine, 3s. 6d.; American Hominy, 4s.; Barley and Buckwheat, 5s. 4d. per bushel, or 20s. per sack; Indian Corn, 5s. per bushel, or 18s. per sack; Oats, 4s. per bushel; Crushed Oats, 4s.; Middlings, 2s. 4d.; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d.; Peas, 7s. 6d.; Tick Beans, 8s.; Split Peas, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per sack; Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt.; Barley Meal, 5s. 4d. per 48 lb., or 28s. per sack. Lentil Flour, for invalids, in tins, 1 lb. size, 1s.; and 7 lb., 7s. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for larger quantities. Post-office orders and cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

TWENTY-SIX AND FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. INCREASED CONSUMPTION.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., 10, MARK-LANE.

The Consumption of our Articles of CONDENSED MILK and COFFEE and MILK in the United Kingdom, for the Year 1876, Compared with the Year 1875, SHOWS AN INCREASED CONSUMPTION of Condensed Milk at the rate of TWENTY-SIX PER CENT. and of Coffee and Milk FORTY-FIVE PER CENT.

KOUMISS, the celebrated nourishing, effervescent Milk-Wine, is now widely recommended by the Faculty as a specific remedy for Consumption, Dyspepsia, Heart Liver, and Kidney Affections, &c. Medical testimonials of the highest order at CHAPMAN and CO.'S, 10, Duke-street, Portland-place, W. Dozen Quarts, 24s.; Pints, 13s. The Extract, 24s., for Export.

WILLS'S "BEST BIRD'S-EYE" CIGARETTES. Sold Everywhere in Sixpenny Packets (containing Ten), protected by our Name and Trade Mark. W. D. and H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London.

LAMPLUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. Have it in your houses and use no other. This alone is the true Antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Billous Sickness, having regular and exclusive merits. For the protection of the public against fraudulent imitations I have applied for and again obtained a perpetual injunction, with costs, against the defendant. Observe the genuine has my Name and Trade Mark on a Buff-Coloured Wrapper.—113, Holborn-hill, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

PARKINS and GOTTO'S DRESSING CASES, DRESSING BAGS, PORTFOLIO ALBUMS, SCRAP BOOKS, STAMP BOOKS, WRITING CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, DESKS, HAND BAGS, WAIST DRESSING CASES.

1,000 PRESENTS. WORK BOXES, WORK BASKETS, JEWELL CASES, BRUSH DRESSING CASES, FENCIBLE CASES, BLOTTING INSTANDS, CANDLES, STATIONERY CABINETS.

PARKINS and GOTTO'S TEA CADDIES, BOOKSLIDES, LIQUEUR CASES, FLASKS, RETICULES, OPERA GLASSES, GRAPHOSCOPES, STEROSCOPES.

1,000 PRESENTS. POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, CARD CASES, CARD BOXES, CIGAR CASES, PUZZLE BOOKS, LETTER CASES, DIARIES, SCENT BOTTLES, DO. CASES, MUSIC CASES, FANS, MUSICAL BOXES.

PARKINS and GOTTO'S ELECTROPLATED WARE, ORNAMENTS, BRONZES, CHINA, OAK WARE, DOULTON DO. GLOVE BOXES, HANDKERCHIEF DO. INDOOR GAMES, CHESS.

1,000 PRESENTS. LAWN TENNIS, CROQUET, BOWLS, CRICKET, QUITS, FENCIBLE CASES, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS, HYMNS, 3000 CHURCH SERVICES.

CHATELAINE WOOL-HOLDER. "The Improved Knitting and Crochet Companion is the best contrivance that has been submitted to our notice."—See Queen, March 3, 1877. Full description and prices post-free. ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand, W.C.

WEDDING PRESENTS. New Catalogue, 200 Engravings, free. ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand.

PRIZES. New Catalogue, 200 Engravings, free. ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand.

LAWN TENNIS, CROQUET, LACROSSE, ARCHERY, CRICKET. New Catalogue free. ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand, W.C.

WHITE WOOD ARTICLES, for Painting Fern Painting, and Decalcomanie; Screens, Book Covers; Glove, Knitting, and Handkerchief Boxes; Paper Knives, Fans, &c. Priced List post-free. WM. BARNAID, 119, Edgware-road, London.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority). The "Queen's Own," large eyes and patent ridges, to facilitate sewing. 100 post-free of any Dealer for 1s. Celebrated Fenelope Crochets in great variety. Wholesale only, 47, Gresham-street, London.

GLYCERINE JELLY.—PIESSE and LUBIN.—A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilisation. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell, in the "Bridgewater Treatise," "distinguishes man from the brute. Be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body, but of the mind." Too much cannot be said in favour of Glycerine Jelly for rendering the hands white, soft, and fair. Sold in Jars, 2s.—2, New Bond-street, W.

TOM-BOY!—PIESSE and LUBIN'S NEW PERFUME.—2, New Bond-street. "Tom-Boy! Girls will be boys!"—Funch. Kiss her gently, but be shy! Kiss her when there's no one by! Steal your kiss, for then 'tis sweetest—Stolen kisses are the sweetest. Sold in Flacons, 2s. 6d., 6s.; Out Bottles, 21s. Copyright.

TURKISH PASTILS.—PIESSE and LUBIN.—"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghileh at Stambul. After smoking a sweet, aromatic, and delicious paste, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in New Bond-street."—Lady W. Montague. In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET PERFUME, fresh as morning-gathered flowers, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Teeth, in 2s. 6d., 5s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Dealers, 167B, New Bond-street, W.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE gives a beautiful Set of Teeth, makes the Teeth as white as milk, and keeps them in the enamel from decay.—Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per pot.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO has been proved, by its unparalleled success of fifty years, to be the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Fragrant Breath, being perfectly free from all deleterious and acid compounds, which give a temporary whiteness to the teeth, but ultimately ruin the enamel. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Price 2s. 3d. Take no Odonto but Rowlands'.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S GAUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Gt. Marlborough-st., W. and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London; Pinard and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Loups Charlots, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

THOMPSON and CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—65, Bolt-street, Liverpool. Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles by all Chemists.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair from face and arms without injury. 3s. 6d. Sent post-free, carefully packed, for 44 stamps, by Alex. Ross.

THE COAL-TAR SOAP. WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS. DETERGENS.—Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion

WHY DO OUR TEETH DECAY?—Who has ever travelled among the Indians of North America that has not been struck with the superior whiteness and soundness of the Indians' teeth? Many have wondered how these dusky savages could preserve such a full row of ivory, even to the greatest age, while premature decay of the teeth was the rule with the whites. What once was a mystery is no longer so. The extracts from plants which the Indians have for ages chewed have been concentrated into a liquid called FRAGRANT FLORILINE, a few drops of which on a wet toothbrush cause a sort of foam in the mouth, which penetrates every crevice, and cleanses the teeth from all impurities, hardens the gums, and prevents tartar. The FRAGRANT FLORILINE should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by those who after smoking. The Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable cleansing and astringent properties. At the same time, it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organisation. It beautifies the teeth and gums of snow. It acts as a detergent after smoking. It renders the gums hard and healthy. It neutralises the offensive secretion of the mouth. It imparts to the breath a fragrant purely aromatic and pleasant.

Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet-cases, complete, at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-st., London.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

The buds and blossoms now appear in every verdant plain. The winter, with its snowy wreath, has left us once again. The birds awake with cheerful notes, and amidst the wild woods sing. Whilst nature dons its own rich hue, To welcome glorious Spring.

To call from Flora's sweet retreats, The essence of each flower, And use them for the public good, Has GALLUP shown his power. He has the richest perfumes brought From Flora—lovely flowers—And introduced this liquid gem, THE FRAGRANT FLORILINE.

Fragrant with each scented flower This preparation stands: And now a toilette requisite. It's fanned through many lands. The mouth is made a font of sweets; The teeth like roses of snow. The gums it strengthens and improves, And brightens Beauty's brow.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world, it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living animalcules, leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco-smoke.

For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The "Floriline" should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; no one need fear using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing ever discovered, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as sugar. The taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit to use the "Floriline" regularly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early and frequent use invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. "Floriline" is prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-st., London; and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

"Floriline" Powder, put up in large glass jars, price 1s.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

WHAT DO THE LADIES SAY ABOUT IT?

What say the ladies? Why, they speak in raptures of its use. And for a toilet requisite Their praises are profuse. All powders now are thrown aside, And nothing else is seen. For cleaning well the teeth and gums But FRAGRANT FLORILINE!

What say the ladies? Why, they say It takes the breath as sweet. As flowers scented, fresh and fair, Which all the fair ones greet. They say it does improve the teeth. The gums, the breath, and skin; And wonderful in its effects Is FRAGRANT FLORILINE!

They say discoloured teeth look bad (And that's a fact we know); But Floriline soon changes them, And makes them white as snow. The breath of men is also bad When smoking has been; But changed to sweetness soon By FRAGRANT FLORILINE.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

It may or may not be generally known that microscopic examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially decayed tooth, when the living animalcules will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered able perfectly to free the teeth and gums from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.

Read this—From the "Weekly Times," March 29, 1871—"There are so many toilet articles which obtain their celebrity from being constantly and extensively advertised, that it makes it necessary when anything new and good is introduced to the public that special attention should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we in a long experience have ever used is the new Fragrant Floriline. It is quite a pleasure to use it, and its property of imparting a fragrance to the breath and giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth make it still more valuable. Of all the numerous nostrums for cleaning the teeth which from time to time have been fashionable and popular, nothing to be compared with the Floriline has hitherto been produced, whether considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser and preserver of the teeth and gums."

The Fragrant Floriline is put up in elegant toilet cases, and sold by all Perfumers and Dealers in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

WHAT DO GENTLEMEN SAY ABOUT IT?

They say it is a luxury. And like a spell has broke The sad annoyance oft incurred By having just a smoke; But now we can enjoy our weed, Then join each festive scene, For every trace of smoke is lost In FRAGRANT FLORILINE!

They say it is a luxury. The teeth it keeps as white As blossoms on the lovely May When all is fresh and bright; Discolourations all give place, However long they've been, And fresh and healthy is the mouth With FRAGRANT FLORILINE.

They say it is a luxury. Adds perfume to the breath, And makes it quite as perfumed as The violet-scented wreath. The gums it gives a rosy hue, And fresh and healthy is the mouth With FRAGRANT FLORILINE!

Like FRAGRANT FLORILINE!

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

The "Christian World" of March 17, 1871, says, with respect to Floriline—"Floriline has become a household word in England, and one of peculiarly pleasant meaning. It would be difficult to conceive a more efficacious and agreeable preparation for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

Mr. Eckell, the celebrated dentist, 14, York-place, Portman-square, London, writes as follows:—"April 13, 1871.—I have tried your Floriline, and find it not only a great assistance in my practice in cleansing the teeth and sweetening the breath, but it gives entire satisfaction. I recommend it to all my patients, and believe hundreds that would never visit a dentist would be much benefited by the use of your Floriline."

May be had of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the world. Prepared by H. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

STOCK OF MESSRS. PULSFORD and CO.,
Successors to Youngman and Co., established over 40 years, at 175, Abchurch-lane.

The SILKS, Dresses, Mantles, Costumes, Drapery, Ties, Fanny Goods, amounting to £5537 7s. 11d., purchased by

PETER ROBINSON,
for cash, at a large discount off, now on Sale at 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, at extraordinary low prices.

30 PIECES OF RICH BROCADED SILKS.
as exhibited at Philadelphia, in Rich Colours and very elegant designs, all at 5s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

Silks! Silks! Silks! 1000 Shades, at 3s. 6d. per yard. Silk Damasses, specially cheap, 3s. 11d. per yard. Silk Skirts from One Guinea. Silk Costumes, from 1s. 6d. Eight New Styles at that price. Patterns and Illustrations free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

NEW SPRING DRESSES.
Now ready, an unusually large assortment in every variety of fabric adapted for the present and approaching season, 10s. 6d. to 42s. the Dress.

FOREIGN PRINTED SATINES.
In designs of rare excellence, also in Plain Colours of every hue, 13s. 9d. the Full Dress. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, W.

BEST BRITISH PERCALES.
A large delivery of New Patterns, at 7d. per yard. A New Pattern in 1s. 6d. for the present and checked, striped, and plain, 8d. per yard. Patterns free.

A RICH DIAMOND LUSTRE,
500 PIECES PURE ALPACA, at 17s. 6d. the Full Dress. This elegant and useful material can be had in forty New Shades of Colour.—Patterns free.

A SPECIAL NOVELTY IN SIXTY-TWO COLOURS. CACHEMIRE DE PARIS (Registered).
This elegant material is all wool, beautifully soft, and richer in its colourings than any article previously introduced. One uniform price, 21s. the Dress. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, W.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN MANTLES AND JACKETS.
Jackets of Black Matalassé, 25s. 6d. to 4s. Jackets of Coloured Matalassé, New shades, 35s. 8d. upwards. Jackets of Rich Silk, splendid variety, 3s. 6d. upwards. Jackets of Lyons Velvets, great choice, 4s. 6d. upwards.

WATERPROOF MANTLES,
with Silk Hoods, also without Hoods, from 17s. 6d. Homespun and Tweed Ulsters, 7s. 6d. upwards. A choice and varied assortment of the New and fashionable Shawl Fichu in Cashmere, Grenadine, Crêpe de Chine, &c., plain and embroidered, from 7s. 6d.

THE STOCK OF CHILDREN'S JACKETS and COSTUMES
receives daily additions, and already forms a very attractive collection, suitable for all ages from 5 to 16 years. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, W.

SILK COSTUMES.
The Silk Costume stock is being sold at specially low prices, commencing at 4s. 6d., with 3 yards silk for Bodice, and 10 yards for Skirt, richer quality Silk Costumes, designed specially for Evening, Dinner, and Promenade Wear, from 6s. 6d., in Black and all Colours. Patterns of Silks and Illustrations post-free. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, W.

A GREAT VARIETY OF MADE MATERIAL COSTUMES.
suitable for Spring Wear, 31s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. Patterns of Materials and Illustrations post-free.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF COSTUMES IN JAPANESE SILKS,
including the celebrated "Yokohama" (Leather make), specially prepared for Promenade and Demi-Toilette, in all the New Shades of Colour, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. Patterns and Illustrations free on application to PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

HENRY GLAVE'S
BLACK SILKS, extra rich. BLACK SILKS, very cheap. BLACK SILKS, special prices. An Immense Stock, bought several months ago, which are now offered at original prices. Black Silks, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 11d. Black Silks, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., and 7s. 11d. "Now on Sale" an extra and special Lot of Black Silks, at 2s. 6d., the Dress of 18 yards. Hergevollian Black Silks, prices as previously advertised, 3s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., and 6s. 9d. yard. Fine New Spring Coloured Matalassé and Floral Japanese, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 11d. a yard. Steel and Silver Matalassé Floral Japanese, at 1s. 3d. a yard. Extra Cheap Lots of Black Velvets, at 1s. 11d.; worth 2s. 6d. a yard. Patterns of all kinds post-free. 534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S
COSTUME DEPARTMENT. WASHING SPRING COSTUMES. A Manufacturer's Stock bought at a wonderful reduction in price. 200 Cambric and Linen Check Costumes, 8s. 11d. each. 100 Fully-Trimmed Costumes, Galatee Stripes and Checks, 12s. 9d. each, in Black and White and Navy Blue and White. 100 Striped Cambric and Tussore Costumes, 15s. 9d. 100 Plain and Scroll Pattern Satteen Costumes, in Brown and Ecru, 21s. 6d. each. The above, being under cost, cannot be made to measure. Photographs and Patterns of the latest Costumes, Mantles, or Millinery sent post-free. 534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.

EGERTON BURNETT'S ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES,
repeatedly supplied by him direct to the Royal Family. See opinions of the London fashionable press. "The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c., unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's Serges as excellence the material for ladies' wear. Special makes for gentlemen and boys. Women from the finest wools dyed by a patent process which salt water will not affect, of a light yet warm texture, they are adapted for all seasons of the year, and surpass all others in durability. E. B.'s New CACHEMIRE, FOAL, and MERINO SERGES, for Spring Wear. Orders are being daily received for these excellent goods from all parts of the Kingdom. Prices per yard—1s. 2d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., &c. Book of Patterns, with over 100 shades, post-free. Goods packed for exportation. EGERTON BURNETT, Woolen Merchant, Wellington, Som.

A SPECIALITY. CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S
INITIAL DAMASK TABLECLOTHS and NAPKINS of pure White Linen, with the FAMILY INITIAL-LETTER WOVEN. These Cloths and Napkins can be sent home in three days, hemmed, washed, and ready for use, if desired. To be had only of CAPPER, SON, and CO., Entrances, 69 and 70, Gracechurch-street; 169 and 170, Fenchurch-street, London. Sizes, prices, and designs of cloths sent post-free on application.

"WEAR-RESISTING" (Regis.) BOYS' SUITS. SAMUEL BROTHERS.
Suit for a Boy 3 ft. 8 in. in height, C Class, 27s.; D Class, 31s. Prices varying according to height. Patterns, &c., post-free. SAMUEL BROTHERS, byndham Lane, 65 and 67, Ludgate-hill

URGENT MOURNING. "ON RECEIPT OF LETTER
or TELEGRAM, MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON, 236, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street, London.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well
as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON, 236, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street, London, upon the most advantageous terms, to Families, The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 236, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street, London.

FOR FIRST OR DEEP MOURNING.
IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. Families requiring supplies of First or Deep Mourning will derive the most important advantages by making their PURCHASES at PETER ROBINSON, of Regent-street, THE LARGEST and MOST IMPORTANT MOURNING WAREHOUSE in the KINGDOM. SILK, CRAPE, PARAMATTAS, &c., of the very best, most serviceable, and enduring qualities. DRESSMAKING—Dresses beautifully made, either by the FRENCH, GERMAN, or ENGLISH Dressmaker, at MODERATE CHARGES.

MOURNING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD
is supplied Extremely Cheap by PETER ROBINSON.

Servants' Bonnets, from	10s. 6d.
Cotton Dresses,	4s. 11d.
Ditto, made up complete	1s. 9d.
Stuffed Dresses, from	10s. 6d.
Ditto, made up complete	4s. 11d.
Cloth Jackets	15s. 0d.
Shawls, from	5s. 0d.

Each article being specially good at the price. Or the Suits complete can be supplied for 21s. and up to 5s. Address—PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 236 to 242, Regent-street, London, W.

BLACK SILKS.—HAND-SPUN.
PURE DYE BLACK ITALIAN SILKS. A NEW FINISH, TO AVOID GREASING. At 5s. 11d., 6s. 6d., 6s. 10d., 7s. 3d., 7s. 11d., 10s. 6d. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, of Regent-street.

A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF 200 PIECES
of PONSON'S BLACK CACHEMIRE SILK, direct from the Manufacturer in Lyons, at a considerable discount from the original price.

200 Pieces at one price—5s. 9d.; with 7s. 9d.

Also wonderfully cheap Black Silks at 3s. 3d.; worth 4s. 6d. Black Silks at 3s. 11d.; worth 4s. 11d. Black Silks at 4s. 3d.; worth 5s. 6d. Black Silks at 5s.; worth 6s. 6d. Black Silks at 6s.; worth 8s. 6d.

Also a large importation of DEGOVE'S BLACK SILKS, a most remarkable silk for wear at 6s. As cheap as ever sold. Patterns free.

Address—PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET,
Nos. 236, 238, 240, 242.

A BLACK SILK COSTUME,
MADE OF RICH LYONS SILK, for 5s.; formerly 6s. 6d. for 7s.; formerly 8s. 6d. for 10s.; formerly 14s. Perfectly New Styles. Exquisitely cut and trimmed by French Artists. Photographs and Patterns of the silk free. Address—PETER ROBINSON, of Regent-street, Nos. 236 to 242.

NEW MANTLES and MILLINERY.
Beautiful Novelties are now being shown at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street.

FOR TWO GUINEAS and up to FIVE GUINEAS.
FASHIONABLE COSTUMES IN BLACK MATERIALS; also Polonaises and Princess Dresses. AT PETER ROBINSON'S, COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

EVENING DRESSES. BALL DRESSES.
BLACK NET, New Styles, Elegantly made, 25s. 6d. TABLATA, Novelties, in White, Black, &c., 1 Guinea. TULLE, Condition-keeping Tulle, 60s. Sketches free. Full material given for Bodice. PETER ROBINSON, of Regent-street, Nos. 236 to 242.

GANTS DE SUEDE.—A capital Black
Glove with White Web, 2 Button, 2s.; 4 Button, 2s. 6d. At PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street.

PARKINS and GOTTO'S,
27 and 28, Oxford-street, London, W. Illustrated Catalogue post-free.

BAKER and CRISP'S SILKS.
THE RICHEST BLACK SILKS, standard Makes only, will not crease or cut in the wear, from 2s. 6d. to 6s. 11d. per yard.

BAKER and CRISP'S FIGURED SILKS.
DAMASKE SILKS, Japanese and Lyons, Gros Grains of every description, from 2s. 6d. yard.—198, Regent-street, London.

BAKER and CRISP'S
NEW SPRING WASHING FABRICS of every description, from 6d. per yard. NEW WHITE ECHU CARDINAL TRELLIS, Tulle, Cream, and other New Washing Fabrics, from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per yard. 198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S DRESSES.
NEW SILKY-TINTED ALPACAS, Poplines, Beiges, Damasses, Arabian Twills, Plain, Checked, Striped, and 100 other New Woolen Textures, from 6s. 9d. Dress.

BAKER and CRISP'S DRESSES.
NEW HIMALAYAN and FRENCH CASHMERE, Cachemire Serges, and 100 other New Costumes Cloths, from 10s. to 2s. 6d. yard.

BAKER and CRISP'S COSTUMES.
The most ladylike COSTUMES. The Marvel (a specialty), Silk and Cashmere, all colours, 52s. 6d. complete. 100 other Parisian Novelties in Costumes, from 28s. 6d.

BAKER and CRISP'S JACKETS.
The most recherche JACKETS, Mantles, Paletots, ALL the newest Parisian and other Novelties, 2000 to choose from, all the New Shades and Black, from 12s. 9d. BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street, London.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES,
woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Browns, Fawn, and other solid colours, price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d. per yard. For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, 1s. 6d. per yard. For BOYS' HARD WEAR it is extra milled, price, 5d. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard. Books of Patterns sent post-free by SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN, Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth. The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge. Sea Water cannot injure it. Any Length is Cut by the Factors, who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels over Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

SPRING HOMESPUN and SERGES
EXTRAORDINARY.—A Manufacturer's STOCK now SELLING, at 7d. and 9d. per yard. Brilliant Evening Colour Grenadines, at 4d. per yard. Linen Lawns for Morning Wrappers, at 3d. per yard. Patterns free. JOHN HOOVER, 22, Oxford-street, W.

ELEGANT COSTUMES.—Messrs. JAY have received their PARISIAN COSTUMES. They are quite new in shape and garniture.

EVENING DRESSES. Two guineas and 23 guineas each. The newest and most fashionable style, and made of Non-Crushing Black Tulle. Engravings of this same, postage-free, on application.

CAUTION.—In submitting Patterns of Silk for approval, a narrower width than 24in. is not unfrequently forwarded, and customers are thereby unable to make a just comparison of their relative value. Messrs. JAY therefore take the liberty of advising all purchasers of BLACK SILK, either by pattern or otherwise, to notice the width.

IMPROVED JANUS CORD, both sides alike, 11 guineas the Full Dress Length. Manufactured specially for Messrs. JAY, and recommended by them as the best, the cheapest, and the most durable material at the price for Mourning. Janus Cord makes up remarkably well; and ladies who at this season of the year wear Black from choice will find it an excellent wearing dress.

JAY'S THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Regent-street, W.

GASK and GASK'S NEW FASHION.
BOOK will be sent free on application. Oxford-street and Wells-street. The FASHIONABLE JACKETS and PALETTES of Indian and French Cachemire, Matalassé, &c., 21s., 31s. 6d., 42s., to 83s. 6d. GASK and GASK. The PRINCESSE CACHEMIRE and SILK COSTUME, now so fashionable, 52s. 6d., 73s. 6d., and 91s. 6d., with a vast collection of new Costumes, from 28s. 6d. to 30s. GASK and GASK. Dress Goods, Cachemires, Curtains, all the new Colours and new Fabrics for the season. An immense stock, from 3d. to 2s. 11d. Patterns free. Large lots of French Guipure and Lace Curtains very cheap, from 6s. 6d. per pair. GASK and GASK, 68, 69, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

D. NICHOLSON and CO.
have purchased, at a large discount, the entire STOCK OF COSTUMES of a Berlin Manufacturer. Ladies are invited to select from several hundreds of DRESSES, from 2s. to 40s. each, many of which cost 80s. to make. D. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA.—"The most perfect fitting made."—Observer. Gentlemen desirous of purchasing Shirts of the best quality should try Ford's Eureka, 30s., 40s., 45s. half dozen. 41 and 44, 190, 191, Branch—308, Oxford-street, London.

HARTIN'S CRIMSON SALT,
or OXYGEN-GIVING DISINFECTANT. A shining bottle making 300 gallons of Crimson Fluid, the use of which effectually stops the spread of all contagious diseases. It instantaneously removes bad tastes and ill odours from the mouth and breath, at once producing a condition of purity. Invaluable in the bath (ditch or cold). Extract of opinion from the "Times"—"Hartin's Crimson Salt will prove of incalculable value to the public health." Sold by Chemists. Sent to any address for 12 stamps by W. Hartin and Co., Battersea, London.

NEURALINE gives instant relief in TIC DOLOREUX, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Rheumatism, Gout, and all Nerve and Local Pains.—Mr. Edgar, Butt Lighthouse, Island of Lewis, thus writes to Sir James Matheson:—"Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Matheson for sending her the Neuraline. It proved the most successful remedy she had ever applied. The relief experienced was almost instantaneous."—Dated Nov. 24, 1869.

GLYKALINE, the prompt cure for COLDS, Coughs, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Difficulty of Breathing, and all Disorders of the Mucous Membrane.

LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists,
5, St. Paul's-churchyard, and 9, Vere-st., W.; and sold by all Chemists, in Bottles, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each. Contains 100 doses containing 100 times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, by the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

COUGHS.—Cough is an effort of nature to get rid of a superfluity. **THE LONDON COUGH CURE.**—A preparation strictly in accordance with the British Pharmacopoeia, effectually arrests the direful consequences of Coughs and Colds by softening and healing the coatings of those delicate parts of the throat and chest, stimulating and assisting in a gentle manner the displacement of the aggravating cause of every Cough—congealed phlegm or corrosive mucus.—BUTLER and CRISPE, Chesham, Hooper, King William-street; Sanger and Sons, 150, Oxford-street, W. Small Bottles 1s. 1d.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. The best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies and children. Of all Chemists.

A MILD but efficacious remedy, without mercury, for headache, giddiness, indigestion, heartburn, and all such liver, is Dr. BUTLER'S BLOOD and LIVER PILLS. These Pills are a most invaluable general family medicine, being mild in their operation; they create appetite, promote digestion, restore a healthy action of the various organs, and strengthen the whole system. Sold by all Chemists, in a square green package, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. Take no other.

LAXORA.—The most pleasant Remedy for Constipation. Sold. One Shilling and Three Halfpence, by all Chemists and Druggists.

LAXORA.—Does not purge. It is a mild Laxative. Sold. One Shilling and Three Halfpence, by all Chemists and Druggists.

LAXORA, the most agreeable Remedy to cure Constipation. Recommended by eminent Physicians. When you please, please see that it is the real Laxora. Lozenges. Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1d., by all Chemists. Special Agents in Foreign Countries:—Paris: A. Brunet, 93, Rue de Rennes; Brussels: L. Thys, 68, Rue Anglaise; New York: E. Bickford, 7, Clinton-place, Broadway. Also at Melbourne: F. Chalmers, 11, Market-street; Sydney: Elliot Brothers, Brisbane; Elliott Brothers and Co., Adelaide; A. M. Bickford and Sons; Dunedin: Hamphreys, Prosser, and Co.; Auckland: Hamphreys, Prosser, and Co.; Wellington: Felton, Grimwade, and Co.

DR. LELIEVRE'S ICELAND MOSS
POULTICE (Patented) is exempt from all the inconveniences inseparable from Poultries made with Lard or Bread. These spoil the linen, bedding, &c., dry up on the edges, rapidly ferment, giving a most unpleasant odour; and no dependence can be placed on the quality and freshness of the inserted meat. This New Poultice is instantaneous, for it is ready in a few seconds. Sold retail by all Chemists. Wholesale, BIGGLOT and CO., 82, Southwark-street, London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESSES.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These famous Lozenges are now sold by most respectable Chemists in this country & abroad. Elderly People troubled with a hacking Cough, a slight Cold, or Bronchial Affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections.—Depot, 493, Oxford-street London.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of Gout or Rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATISM PILLS. They require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Instantly relieve Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Colds, Coughs, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists, at 1s. 1d. per Box.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and
all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT-DESTRUCTING POWDER, which is quite harmless to domestic animals. Sold in Tins, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by all Chemists.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW PATRIOTIC SONG FOR BARITONE.
OUR BOYS. Words by H. J. Byron.
 Music by W. MEYER LUTZ. Price 2s. net. "This song is destined to become exceedingly popular."
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BERTHOLD TOURS'S NEW SONG.
NOT FAR AWAY. Words by F. E. Weatherly, Esq.; Music by BERTHOLD TOURS. 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW and POPULAR SONGS Sung by
 Mr. Edward Lloyd.
WHEN THOU ART NIGH. GUONOD. In C and E flat. 2s. net.
I'LL SING THE SONGS OF ARABY. from "Lalla Rookh." F. CLAY. In A flat and F. 2s. net.
ALWAYS. HENRY LESLIE. In D and B flat. 2s. net and B flat. 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

STEPHEN ADAMS'S NEW SONG, MY
LOVER ACROSS THE BLUE SEA. Words by Bessie Hill; Music by STEPHEN ADAMS. Composed expressly for and sung by Mrs. Osgood. Price 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LOUISA GRAY'S NEW SONGS.
THE OLD MAN'S HOME. Words by Fredk. E. Weatherly; Music by LOUISA GRAY. Price 2s. net. **THE DAY MY LOVE WENT MAYING.** Words and Music by LOUISA GRAY. 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW SONGS by J. L. ROECKEL.
AN OLDEN TALE. Words by Edward Oxenford. 1s. 6d. net. **OTTELENT OF OTHER DAYS.** Do. 1s. 6d. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

MOLLOY'S NEW SONGS.
THE STORY OF THE NIGHTINGALE (Songs from Hans Andersen, No. 3). Words and Music by Molloy. Price 2s. net.
THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL (Songs from Hans Andersen, No. 2). Words by F. E. Weatherly. Postage-free, 2s. net.
LOVE IS BOLD. Words by W. S. Gilbert. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd. Postage-free, 2s. net.
THE LITTLE TIN SOLDIER (Songs from Hans Andersen, No. 1). Words by F. E. Weatherly. Postage-free, 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE OLD CHURCH CHIMES. Vocal
 Duet. Words by Fredk. E. Weatherly. Music by BRINLEY RICHARDS. Price 2s. net.
 "There is (so the story goes) not far from Llandudno, a ruined church at the bottom of the sea, not indeed built by the sea-fairies, but simply wrecked from the land by the encroachment of the tide. On a calm day, when the sun or moon is bright, the ruins are visible to one sitting in a boat and looking down through the waters."
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

M. GOUNOD'S NEWEST
COMPOSITIONS.
MARCHE RELIGIEUSE (companion to his celebrated "Marche Romaine").
 Piano Solo, 1s. 6d. net.
 Piano Solo Duet, 2s. net.
 Organ (with Pedal Obligato), 1s. 6d. net.
 Harmonium, 1s. 6d. net.
MARCHE MILITAIRE. 2s. net.
 Ditto. Piano Duet, 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

GOUNOD'S LES PIFFERARI and
MUSETTE. Impromptu for Piano. "A worthy companion to the 'Marionette' March." Post-free, 1s. 6d. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

F. CLAY'S NEW CANTATA.
LALLA ROOKH. Words by W. G. Wills.
 Music Composed by FREDERICK CLAY. Performed with very great success at Kuhe's Brighton Musical Festival. Price, complete, 6s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW POLKA BY CH. D'ALBERT.
THE FANFARE POLKA. By CHARLES D'ALBERT. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. net; Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NEW DANCE
MUSIC.
SWEETHEARTS. Waltz on Arthur Sullivan's popular Song. "One of the best waltzes ever written by the Net. above favourite Composer." 2s. net.
TRIAL BY JURY LANCERS. on Airs from Sullivan's popular Works. 2s. net.
TRIAL BY JURY QUADRILLE. 2s. net.
TRIAL BY JURY WALTZ. 2s. net.
TRIAL BY JURY POLKA. 2s. net.
BINK GALOP. 2s. net.
PLEUR DE THE QUADRILLE. 2s. net.
FASCINATION VALSE A Trois Temps. 2s. net.
PRINCESS MARIE GALOP. 2s. net.
SICILY QUADRILLE. Companion to "Como." 2s. net.
HOME, SWEET HOME WALTZES. 2s. net.
TWILIGHT DREAMS WALTZES. 2s. net.
WEST-END POLKA. 2s. net.
SOLDIERS' POLKA. 2s. net.
SULTAN'S POLKA. 2s. net.
 All the above are arranged for Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s. each.
 N.B. A Complete List of M. D'Albert's Popular Dance Music will be sent on application to
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

POPULAR DANCE MUSIC in
CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE. Price 1s. each; post-free, 1s. 2d.
 No. 7. TEN Complete SETS OF QUADRILLES by D'ALBERT, &c.; including his celebrated "Edinburgh" and "Paris."
 No. 67. FIFTY VALSES, &c., by DAN GODFREY, including the popular favourites, "Mabel Waltz," "Guards Waltz," &c.
 No. 101. NEW and POPULAR DANCE MUSIC, by DAN GODFREY, STRAUSS, &c., including the "Queenstown Quadrille," "Little Nell Waltz," &c.
 No. 106. ELEVEN SETS OF WALTZES, QUADRILLES, &c., by DAN GODFREY, CHARLES D'ALBERT, STRAUSS, &c., including the "Isidora Waltz," "Fantinebeau Quadrille," "Fische Geister Waltz," &c.
 No. 109. TWELVE SETS OF WALTZES, QUADRILLES, &c., by DAN GODFREY, D'ALBERT, &c., including "Polo Lancers," "Wiener Blut Waltz," &c.
 No. 111. TWELVE SETS OF WALTZES, QUADRILLES, &c., by WALTDEUFEL, DAN GODFREY, STRAUSS, CHAS. D'ALBERT, &c., including the "Manolo," "Wiener Fresken" Valse, &c.
 No. 112. TEN WALTZES, QUADRILLES, &c., by CHAS. D'ALBERT, WALTDEUFEL, LAMOTHE, &c., including "Trial by Jury Waltz," "Polka and Galop," &c.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

COTSFORD DICK'S NEW
COMPOSITIONS.
RIGAUDON. For the Pianoforte. 1s. 8d. net.
SALTARELLO. For the Pianoforte. 2s. 6d. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S NEW FANTASIAS.
KUHE'S DIE FLEDERMAUS. 2s. 6d. net.
KUHE'S FLYING DUTCHMAN. 2s. 6d. net.
KUHE'S TRIAL BY JURY. 2s. 6d. net.
KUHE'S SWEETHEARTS. 2s. 6d. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

WAVERLEY RONDOS for the Pianoforte.
 By FRANZ NAVA. A set of six Easy and Effective Pieces. Very prettily illustrated. Price, 1s. 6d. each, net.
 No. 1. Waverley. No. 4. Kenilworth.
 No. 2. Old Mortality. No. 5. Guy Mannering.
 No. 3. Ivanhoe. No. 6. The Monastery.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

W. SMALLWOOD'S NEW PIECES.
Elb Tide. Beautifully illustrated. 1s. 6d. net.
Palm Flower. Ditto. 1s. 6d. net.
La Mer Calme. Ditto. 1s. 6d. net.
Herald's March. Ditto. 1s. 6d. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

M. WALTDEUFEL'S NEWEST WALTZ.
AU REVOIR VALSE. Par EMILE WALTDEUFEL (Composer of the celebrated "Manolo" Waltz). The above new Waltz will most certainly become very popular. Price 2s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

THE GAINSBOROUGH GAVOTTE.
 Composed for the Pianoforte by A. W. NICHOLSON. Played nightly at the Vaudeville Theatre. Price 1s. 6d. net; Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.
 "We consider this the best of all Gavottes."
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

REMINISCENCES OF SCOTLAND. A
 Collection of Scotch Airs performed by the Coldstream Band. Selected and Arranged for the Pianoforte by FRED. GODFREY, B.M. Coldstream Guards. Price 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

REMINISCENCES OF ENGLAND.—A
 Collection of Old English Airs as performed by the Band of the Coldstream Guards. Selected and arranged for the pianoforte by FRED. GODFREY, B.M. Coldstream Guards. Price 2s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE EVENING BELL. Descriptive
 Piece for Harp and Pianoforte. By MENDELSSOHN. 2s. net; Pianoforte Solo, 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

TRIAL BY JURY. Dramatic Cantata.
 Written by W. S. Gilbert. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Now being performed with immense success at the Strand Theatre. Complete for Voice and Pianoforte, 2s. 6d. net. **TRIAL BY JURY.** Pianoforte Solo. 2s. 6d. net.
THE JUDGE'S SONG. 2s. net.
THE LOVE-SICK BOY. Defendant's Song. 1s. 6d. net.
KUHE'S FANTASIA. 2s. net.
SMALLWOOD'S FANTASIA (easy). 1s. 6d. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

IMPORTANT TO ALL VOCALISTS.
THE SINGING VOICE: Medical Hints
 on its Production and Management. By LENNOX BROWNE, F.R.C.S., Ed., Surgeon and Aural Surgeon to the Royal Society of Musicians, &c. Illustrated with Diagrams by the Author. Price 1s.; post-free for 1s. 1d.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S Celebrated Song,
THE SAILOR'S GRAVE. Editions of this beautiful Song are now published for Soprano or Tenor (in F), and Mezzo-Soprano or Baritone (in E flat). Price 4s.
 ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SONG SHOULD BREATHE OF SCENTS
AND FLOWERS. By J. L. HATTON. Ashdown and PARRY have just published new Editions of this beautiful Song. Soprano in C, Mezzo-soprano in E, Contralto in E. Price 3s. London: ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

THE GALOP OF THE SEASON.
GO-BANG. New Galop. By CHARLES COOTE, jun. Equal in every way to the well-known "Roulette," "Archery," and "Croquet" Galops by the same popular Composer. Price 3s.
 London: ASHDOWN and PARRY.

EARLY SPRING. New Waltz. By CHARLES COOTE, jun. One of the most successful Waltzes by this accomplished dance composer. Price 4s.
 London: ASHDOWN and PARRY.

POPULAR WALTZES. By CHARLES COOTE, jun.

	Solo.	Duet.
SPRING BLOSSOMS	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
QUEEN OF THE FEET	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
THE KISS	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
BURLESQUE	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
AWFULLY JOILY	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
CORNFLOWER	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
FAIRY VISIONS	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
PAULINE	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
SONG OF SONGS	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.

 ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S FLYING
DUTCHMAN. A most successful and effective piece on the melodies in Wagner's grand opera. Price 4s.
 London: ASHDOWN and PARRY.

STEPHEN HELLER'S COMPOSITIONS
 FOR THE PIANO.
 Of the numerous popular and beautiful works by this eminent Composer the following are choice specimens:—
Allegretto con Grazia, in D flat ("Wanderstunden"). No. 2. 3s. 0d.
Andante con Moto in E ("Dances Boles"). No. 3. 3s. 0d.
Andante in B flat ("Promenades d'un Solitaire"). No. 4. 1s. 0d.
Allegretto con Grazia in E ("Restless Nights"). No. 9. 1s. 0d.
Tarentelle in A flat. 2s. 6d.
Transcription of Mendelssohn's "Parting Song." 3s. 0d.
Improvisation on Mendelssohn's melody, "Auf Flügeln des Gesanges." 4s. 0d.
Caprice on Schubert's Song "La Truite." 4s. 0d.
Three original Melodies ("The Mermaid," "The Wind," and "The Wave"). 3s. 0d.
Chant de Berceuse (from the Preludes) 3s. 0d.
Barcarolle (from the Preludes) 3s. 0d.
Aubade (from the Preludes) 3s. 0d.
Album dédié à la jeunesse. Short Pieces. Four Books, each 5s. 0d.
 ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

POPULAR CLASSICS.—A series of
 sterling compositions for the Pianoforte Solo. Selected, Edited, and Fingered by WALTER MACFARREN. Forty-eight Numbers. Detailed Lists forwarded post-free to any part of the world.—ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

GAVOTTE, in E Minor. By SILAS.
 Played by Madame Esipoff at her Concerts in England and America with immense success. A new edition of this celebrated Gavotte is now ready. Price 3s.
 ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

ASHDOWN and PARRY'S CATALOGUES
 of MUSIC.
PART 1. PIANO, ORGAN, HARMONIUM.
PART 2. VOCAL.
PART 3. HARP, CONCERTINA.
PART 4. VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, ORCHESTRA, &c.
PART 5. FLUTE, CORNET, CLARINET, &c.
 Sent post-free to any part of the world.
 ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square, London.

AUGENER and CO.'S UNIVERSAL
 CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY contains 100,000 distinct works. Annual Subscription, Two Guinea. London: 81, Regent-street. Prospectuses gratis.

AIR DU DAUPHIN. Ancienne Danse de
 la Cour. By ROECKEL. For Piano Solo, Duet, Violin, Harmonium, Orchestra, Organ-Paraphrase, by W. T. Host. Each 18 stamps.—AUGENER and Co., No. 86, Newgate-street.

GAVOTTE DE LOUIS QUINZE. By MAURICE LEE. Piano Solo, Duet, Violin, Orchestra, Organ Transcription, by F. E. Gladstone. 18 stamps each.
 AUGENER and Co., 86, Newgate-street; Foubert's place, W.

PAUER'S MARCH-ALBUM.—Forty
 celebrated Marches by Copernicus, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Cherubini, Beethoven, Weber, Rossini, Schubert, &c. Red two vol., 3s.—AUGENER and Co., 86, Newgate-street; Regent-street.

THE WATCHMAN. New Song. J. P. KNIGHT. C. for Bass (compass G to D); E flat, Baritone. "Tender in its character, and full of expression. It is worth a careful study."—Scotsman. 2s. net.—W. MORLEY, jun.

THE ANCHOR. New Song. J. P. KNIGHT.
 F. for Bass (compass A to D); G. Baritone.
 "A capital song, well marked, and written in true sailor style."—S.D. Post-free, 2s.—W. MORLEY, jun., 70, Upper-st., N.

CHARLES HALLE'S PRACTICAL
PIANOFORTE SCHOOL.
 Section 1.—No. 1. Pianoforte Tutor.
GLUCK'S BALLO AND BOUREE.
 Transcribed by CHARLES HALLE.
 Price 4s. Sold at half price.
 FORSYTH BROTHERS, 224, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London; and Cross-street, South King-street, Manchester; and all Music-sellers.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE,
 from 25s. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, No. 33, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufacturing, No. 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

NEW MUSIC.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS.
 The success which has attended the publication of Boosey and Co.'s Shilling Tutors has induced them to add several important works to the series, which now forms the best collection of handy-books of Musical Instruction published in any country.
DR. CALICOTT'S GRAMMAR OF MUSIC. Edited by J. PITTMAN. Price 1s.
W. T. BEST'S FIRST ORGAN BOOK. Price 1s.
J. W. ELLIOTT'S NEW HARMONIUM TUTOR. Price 1s.
HENNING'S FIRST BOOK FOR THE VIOLIN. including One Hundred and Sixty-two Progressive Exercises. Price 1s.
CRAIG'S VIOLIN TUTOR. (2nd Thousand). Price 1s.
BRINLEY RICHARDS' FIRST LESSONS FOR THE PIANO-FORTE. Price 1s.
GEORGE MOUNT'S POPULAR PIANOFORTE TUTOR. (72nd Thousand). Price 1s.
BALE'S BALLAD TUTOR. Price 1s.
VACCA'S SINGING METHOD. without Solfege. Price 1s.
HATTON'S SINGING TUTOR FOR LADIES' VOICES. New and enlarged Edition. Price 1s.
HATTON'S SINGING TUTOR FOR MEN'S VOICES. New and enlarged Edition. Price 1s.
KAPPEY'S CLARINET TUTOR. including One Hundred Exercises. Price 1s.
EDWARD HOWELL'S FIRST BOOK FOR THE VIOLONCELLO. (Adapted from Romberg.) Price 1s.
R. S. PRATTEN'S FLUTE TUTOR. New and enlarged Edition. Price 1s.
STANTON JONES' CORNET TUTOR. Price 1s.
CASE'S CONCERTINA TUTOR. Price 1s.
 A greater part of the above will be ready at the end of next week.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street, W.

THE ROYAL EDITION OF OPERAS,
 all with Italian and English Words, except where marked

	s. d.		s. d.
Ballo in Maschera	2 6	Lily of Killarney (Eng.)	3 6
Barbier di Siviglia	2 6	Roberto (Italian, Ger- man, and English)	3 6
Bohemian Girl (English)	3 6	Lucia di Lammermoor	2 6
Crown Diamonds	2 6	Lucresia Borgia	2 6
Dinorah	3 6	Martha	2 6
Domino Noir	2 6	Masanello	3 6
Don Juan	2 6	Mountain Syph (Eng.)	3 6
Don Pasquale	2 6	Misericordia	2 6
Elisir d'Amore	3 6	Misericordia	2 6
Faust	3 6	Misericordia	2 6
Favorita	2 6	Misericordia	2 6
Fidello	2 6	Misericordia	2 6
Fille de Madame Angot	3 6	Misericordia	2 6
(English and French)	3 6	Misericordia	2 6
Figlia del Reggimento	3 6	Misericordia	2 6
Filippo	2 6	Misericordia	2 6
Flying Dutchman (Eng- lish and German)	3 6	Misericordia	2 6
Fra Diavolo	2 6	Misericordia	2 6
Freischütz (Italian, Ger- man, and English)	2 6	Misericordia	2 6
Grand Duchess (English and French)	2 6	Misericordia	2 6
Guillaume Tell	2 6	Misericordia	2 6
Huguenots	5 0	Misericordia	2 6

 Also in cloth, gilt edges, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each extra.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street; and to be had of all Opera Agents in London.

BOOSEY and CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RUBINSTEIN'S PIANOFORTE
ALBUM, containing his eleven most popular pieces.
 Price 1s.

RICHARD WAGNER'S OPERAS.
VOICE and PIANOFORTE.
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN (English and German). Price 3s. 6d.
LOHENGGRIN (English, German, and Italian). Price 3s. 6d.
LOHENGGRIN. PIANOFORTE SOLO.
LOHENGGRIN. Price 2s. **TANNHAUSER.** Price 2s.
FLYING DUTCHMAN. Price 2s.

THE SONGS OF GERMANY. A Collection
 of One Hundred of the most celebrated Volkslieder, with English and German Words. Price 2s. 6d., paper; 4s., cloth, gilt edges. The Royal Edition.

BEETHOVEN'S SONATAS. BOOSEY
 and CO.'S NEW HALF-GUINEA EDITION. Edited by W. Dorrell. Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges. Price 10s. 6d.

THE SONGS OF THE DAY.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN. THE LOST
CHORD. Song by Madame Antoinette Sterling. Price 2s.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN. SOMETIMES.
 Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd. Price 2s.

MOLLOY. JAMIE. Sung by Madame
 Sherrington. Price 2s.

MOLLOY. THE KING'S HIGHWAY.
 Sung by Signor Federici. Price 2s.

ROECKEL. I CANNOT SAY GOOD-
BYE. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. Price 2s.

ROECKEL. A MOUNTAIN LAD. Sung
 by Madame Sherrington. Price 2s.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

SHILLING SONGS.
DESTINY. By Dolores.
THEN AND NOW. By Louisa Grey.
THE FISHER. By Hamilton Aide.
KNITTING. By Molloy.
NIGHT. By Abt.
AS YOU LIKE IT. By Piusini.
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE. By Piusini.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

NEW MUSIC ALBUMS.
ROBERT SCHUMANN'S PIANOFORTE ALBUM
 (50 short Pieces)
BEETHOVEN'S WALTZ ALBUM (46 Waltzes) .. 2s. 6d.
STRAUSS'S WALTZ ALBUM (18 sets) .. 2s. 6d.
LAMOTHE'S WALTZ ALBUM (8 sets) .. 1s. 6d.
WALTDEUFEL'S WALTZ ALBUM (8 sets) .. 1s. 6d.
THE PIANOFORTE ALBUM (28 celebrated Morceaux
 de Salon) .. 2s. 6d.
THE BALLAD ALBUM (32 Songs by Arthur Sullivan,
 A. S. Gatty, and Virginia Gabriel) .. 2s. 6d.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

BOOSEY & CO.'S PIANOFORTE ROOMS,
 235, REGENT-STREET (So's Address).
 Instruments by all the great makers, English and Continental Upright and Grand. Secondhand, from £17; New, from £21. The net price and a top class Piano in plain figures, and the terms of purchase upon the Three-Years' System.
 A great variety of Short Iron Grands, by Kaps and others, from £50.

BOOSEY & CO.'S SHORT IRON GRAND
PIANOFORTE, 5 ft. long, seven octaves, trichord throughout, very durable, and with excellent tone. Cash price, £55; or, on the three-years' system, £5 10s. per quarter.
 (Sole Address) 235, Regent-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S BRASS
INSTRUMENTS for AMATEURS.
THE DISTIN CORNET. from £3 10s.
THE DISTIN CELEBRATED LIGHT VALVE CORNETS. 7s. and 9s. and the best cornets manufactured.
THE DISTIN MINIATURE CORNET "A-PISTONS," 9s.
THE DISTIN BALLAD HORN. in C, 9s.
THE DISTIN DRUM and POST HORN and BAND
INSTRUMENTS, at all prices.
THE DISTIN MONTHLY BRASS BAND JOURNAL, 10s. 6d. per annum.
 The above instruments were exhibited by Boosey and Co. at the Philadelphia Exhibition, and were awarded a Prize Medal "for power and good quality of tone, fine workmanship." Estimates for bands of all sizes, also illustrations and Prices, to be had of the Sole Manufacturers,
 BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street, London.

CRAMER'S GRAND PIANOFORTES,
 75 gs., 85 gs., 95 gs., and 105 gs.
 Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S PIANETTES,
 from 25 gs. to 50 gs.
 Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANOFORTES,
 45 gs. to 75 gs.
 Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of
 HIRE, applicable to all large instruments—Pianofortes, Harps, Organs for Church or Chamber, &c.
 Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

NEW MUSIC.

C. GODFREY'S NEW DANCE MUSIC.
 Performed at Marlborough House by the Band of the Royal Horse Guards.
PRINCESS TOTO. Quadrille .. 4s.
ROSALINE. Valse .. 4s.
FANCY BALL. Galop .. 4s.
CHILLERIC. Quadrille .. 4s.
ROYAL EDINBURGH. Lancers .. 4s.
LEONIE. Valse .. 4s.
FLUR-DE-LYS. Quadrille .. 4s.
FLY AWAY. Galop .. 4s.
 Post-free, half price.
 The most popular Dance Music of the present season.
 Band Parts may be had on application.
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN.—THE
CHORISTER.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN.—THE
CHORISTER. New Song. Music by ARTHUR SULLIVAN; Words by F. E. Weatherly. Post-free, 4 stamps.
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN.—SAD
MEMORIES.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN.—SAD
MEMORIES. New Song. Music by ARTHUR SULLIVAN; Words by C. J. Rowe. Post-free,



BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 28, 1877.



THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER II. DRIVING IN THE NEVSKI PROSPECT AT ST. PETERSBURG.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ST. PETERSBURG AS IT IS.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

It takes at least a century, so social economists tell me, to make a London market popular; and if there be anything in this theory we may expect that, in about nine decades or so, the *post nati* will find that Columbia Market has become a decided commercial success. But, on the other hand, it may be asked: How much time is required for the making of a city? Only a very few years, our transatlantic cousins may confidently assert, as they point triumphantly to Chicago and Cincinnati, to San Francisco and Sacramento, and (a little less cheerfully, perchance) to the city of the Great Salt Lake. One might instance, too, in England itself, such towns as Brighton and Barrow-in-Furness as examples of phenomenally rapid development; but the city I have in my mind's eye must be a great European capital—a metropolis, in short. Can such a city be “made” in less than a thousand years? That would be, I should say, as a rule, the *minimum* period required. Venice began to be known about the middle of the fifth century. A thousand years later she was at the height of her splendour and prosperity. London required ten hundred years to grow from a mere group of mud and wattled hovels inhabited by wood-stained ancient Britons, to be the busy and thriving town to whose Bishop and Portreeve the Conqueror granted his first municipal charter; and by A.D. 2000 London, I should imagine, will be a very surprising city indeed: Fate and the devastating hordes of the Muscovite (who may invade us, *via* Bombay, the Suez Canal, and Brindisi) permitting. Julian the Apostate found Lutetia Parisiorum only a very poor place; but a thousand years afterwards it had become the superb mediæval city which Victor Hugo has painted in “Notre Dame de Paris.” It is difficult, indeed, to recall the name of a capital on this side the Atlantic which has attained, in less than ten centuries, the dimensions, the magnificence, and the social importance of a metropolis. There is Berlin, to be sure, and there is Madrid, the political capitals of Germany and of Spain; but both, from a social point of view, must be considered failures. The typical Teuton's capital will always be Vienna, which, politically speaking, is no longer in Germany at all; while the genuine capital of Spain is assuredly not in gloomy, austere, and arid Castile, but in sunny, genial, and picturesque Andalusia. It is on the banks of the Guadalquivir, and not on those of the Manzanares. Its name is not Madrid, but Seville.

It is now, not without some fear and trembling, that I am about to submit to travellers and philosophers that which I hold, myself, to be a moot point. The proprietors of the *Illustrated London News* have asked me to write a description of St. Petersburg as it is; and, as in duty bound, I have at once acceded to their request. I happen to be sufficiently familiar with the city on the shores of the Neva; and I might almost paraphrase concerning it that which the Roman gentleman in Juvenal says of “the grove of Mars” and the “Cave of Vulcan neighbouring on the Æolian rocks,” seeing that I lived in St. Petersburg for many months twenty years ago. I fell desperately in love while I was there; and a man (I think) never forgets the minutest features of the place in which he first experienced the “tender passion.” It is only the person with whom you were in love that you are apt to forget. I went back to Petropolis last November; and, albeit my stay was necessarily but a hurried one, I renewed my acquaintance with all the well-remembered *cari luoghi*. The old Russian phrases which I thought had been utterly erased from my memory came back to me like old coins which had long lain in a drawer of which the key had been mislaid. But the key once found, the drawer once opened, the rusty half-crowns and shillings only needed a little rubbing up to be once more bright and shining, and as current coin as ever they were. I made good use of my time, and a most exciting time it was; for Lord Beaconsfield had just spoken his memorable after-dinner speech at Guildhall, and the Emperor Alexander had just uttered his equally memorable allocution in St. George's Hall, Moscow. Talk was rife of an imminently impending war between Russia and England; and I heard a deafening amount of war-talk at the Foreign Embassies, at opera houses and theatres, in private society, and in newspaper offices. With all this I was unable, and I am still to certain extent incapable of making up my mind as to whether St. Petersburg should be considered the veritable and legitimate capital of the Russian empire. It is the seat of Government, but is it the capital? Frenchmen are not accustomed to tell you that the real metropolis of France is not at Paris but at Lyons, or Marseilles, or Bordeaux; nor has Manchester or Liverpool, or even ancient and Imperial York yet put forward a claim to social superiority to London. The case is different in Russia. There is one section of Panslavists who gravely inform you that St. Petersburg is only a capital *de circonstance*, that it is at the best only a bad imitation of Berlin, and that the genuine centre of Russian manners, wealth, and intelligence is Moscow. Another section as firmly maintain that the Holy City of Kiev is the proper capital of the orthodox Russ; while a third party—they are, it is true, the “party of the future”—vehemently maintain that the only possible metropolis of the colossal empire is situated on the shores of the Bosphorus, the Golden Horn, and the Sea of Marmora. I have seen Russian maps, prepared from this last-named point of view, in which Constantinople is called “Tzaregrad”—the City of the Czar—a feat of premature nomenclature which reminds me of the fabulous hunter who sold the skin of the bear before he had shot him.

But if St. Petersburg be, indeed, the real capital of the dominions of the Emperor Alexander Nicolaievich, that fact would at once render null and void all that I have advanced respecting the thousand years requirement. Petersburg was “created” (humanly speaking) wellnigh in the twinkling of an eye. It is, in a metropolitan sense, the newest city in Europe; a monstrously big and handsome bantling, but a baby for all that; and some inkling of this truth may have

been running in the mind of the Empress Catherine II. when she commissioned Sir Joshua Reynolds to paint that magnificent picture still in the palace of the Hermitage, but which is slowly going, I am sorry to say, to irremediable rack and ruin—the picture in which St. Petersburg is typified as the infant Hercules strangling the serpents. Let me justify that remark about the city having been created in the twinkling of an eye. I mean that the place was founded, erected, decorated, stocked, peopled, and furnished, with wellnigh inconceivable rapidity by the indomitable will and under the unremitting personal superintendence of one of the most intelligent and the most ruthless despots that the world has ever seen—the Czar Peter Veliké, sometime called Peter the Great. The actual population of the city is close upon 700,000. In the first year of the eighteenth century it would have been very easy to compute the population of the site now covered by St. Petersburg, as easy indeed as it proved to the traveller to write that chapter concerning snakes in Iceland (or Ireland?). There was nobody in St. Petersburg at all; nobody who was not nomadic at least between Lake Ladoga, where the Neva rises, and the Gulf of Finland, into which the river falls. But, A.D. 1703, Peter, having finished his shipwright's apprenticeship in Holland, having visited England (where he drank amazing quantities of brandy, and where he made himself a sore burden to worthy Mr. John Evelyn, whose house at Sayes Court, Deptford, he tenanted, and through whose trim hedges the Czar and his tipsy boyards used to drive wheelbarrows) decreed that he would have “a window looking out into Europe;” and the window was built with a celerity in comparison with which the progress of the works at Mr. Beckford's architectural caprice at Fonthill was slow even to laggardliness. It was a pity that the casement constructed by Peter Veliké was set up in 59 deg. 57 min. north latitude, meteorological conditions which, during nearly six months of the year, lead to the window-panes being either blocked up with snow or thickly rimed with hoar frost. But the Great Czar was physically, as well as morally, a giant; he had plenty of warm fur coats and caps, and so did not mind the cold a bit; being an Emperor, he naturally did not care if the many millions of his subjects who were destitute of fur coats and caps shivered and shook until they nearly chattered their miserable teeth out of their heads in a horribly inhospitable climate; and, finally, his Imperial Majesty was notoriously subject to intermitting fits of madness. Nobody but an occasional maniac, I should imagine, would have thought of building a city on such a spot.

It was to be built nevertheless. Peter had so willed it; and that gigantic drunken savage of genius was one of those personages who once in a century or so come into the world apparently for the purpose of having their own way, and who have it with a vengeance. He brought many thousands of peasants from every part of Russia, and from Finland, and set them to work, in true Egyptian taskmaster-fashion, on his new city. Forty thousand was the annual contingent of *moujiks* “conscripted” for this purpose, the Czar dwelling among them in one of those log cabins of which he was so fond, and personally superintending the progress of the works. He was not unprovided, you may be sure, with a big stick wherewith to accelerate the movements of the masons and carpenters. People who have their own way usually carry a big stick, and are accustomed to lay it about them lustily. Peter's staff of command—and correction—is still preserved in the strange museum of personal relics of the mighty Czar, which forms one of the attractions of the Hermitage. The Imperial cane is nearly four feet high, and I should say that its percussion on any part of the human anatomy would be painful to the “percussed.”

St. Petersburg began on the north side of the Neva; and in 1705 the broad, handsome street called the Millionaya, at the extremity of which is the Hermitage, was built. The large island between the Great and Little Neva was colonised by the serfs of the famous favourite Menschikoff; but he did not give his name to the quarter granted to him. The island was called and is still known as Vasil Ostrov, or Basil's Island, from one Major Vasil or Basil, who was placed in command of a block-house at the eastern point thereof. The first brick tenement in Petersburg was built in 1710, by Chancellor Count Golovkin; and in 1711 the construction of the Admiralty was begun, in brick. The difficulties in the way of building were simply tremendous. They equalled the obstacles which lay in the way of the founders of Venice. They surpassed the problems which puzzled the architects of Amsterdam. It had pleased Peter to order that his metropolis should be built in the midst of a morass; and into this sloppy marsh it was necessary to drive millions upon millions of wooden piles before the foundations proper of the houses could be laid. I wish that Mr. Ruskin, who has written so eloquently on the stones of Venice, had deigned to say something about the piles of Petropolis; and I should like to know how many thousands of wretched “conscripted” *moujiks* succumbed to bronchitis, pleurisy, and ague before the “sea stories” of the magnificent city were completed. As it is, St. Petersburg, splendidly embanked as is the Neva throughout the whole length of the town, is in chronic danger of inundation, especially after a thaw, and at the period of the spring tides; and it is considered not at all unlikely that some day or another it may be swept away altogether, as Earl Godwin's village on the Kentish quicksand was. The knowledge of such a liability does not add appreciably to your comfort while you are sojourning at St. Petersburg; and I well remember the cold shiver which came over me one early summer day during my first visit, when, watching the workmen mending the pavement on the Bolshoi Morskaia, one of the handsomest thoroughfares in the city, I found that after digging a very few feet, and removing a tier of rotten timbers on which the soil supporting the pavement was laid, they had struck not “ile,” but the black waters of the stagnant morass beneath. Travellers whose ambition it is to be funny have sometimes remarked that Russia need never be in want of ready money, since the Czar has always a large “floating capital” at his

command. There is nothing funny, however, in the idea of being floated out of your bed some gusty morning and washed down the Neva into the harbour of Cronstadt; and, timber-piles and granite quays notwithstanding, there have been eight terrible inundations of the Neva within the last hundred and fifty years. The last was in '73. A stiff sou'-wester is the gale most favourable to a Petropolitan flood, and most likely to bring about the conversion of the inhabitants into so many drowned rats. Whenever this gale begins to blow “attention” is the word on the banks of the Neva. When the river begins to rise warning guns are fired from the Krepost, or fortress; and on the waters attaining a certain altitude the cannon thunder at more frequent intervals. Then the dwellers in cellars and basements hasten to take refuge in the upper storeys, and barges manned by sailors from the fleet and by the police begin to ply in the streets, which have by this time flooded into the similitude of so many canals. On the principle of the cobbler's children being rarely well shod, of pastrycooks' young ladies detesting sweetstuff, and of workmen in gunpowder factories being much addicted to carrying lucifer-matches loose in their pockets, it is not astonishing to learn that the humbler quarters of St. Petersburg abound with underground cellars, and that the lower class of the people are very fond of living in them. On the whole, the marsh in which Petersburg stands is, geographically, about as well suited for the site of an Imperial city as the bottom of a coalpit would be for the establishment of an astronomical observatory, or the summit of Mont Blanc for the construction of a Consumption Hospital. But Peter said he would have his “window” here, in the midst of marshy Ingria, and he had it.

One thing in St. Petersburg the Autocrat was powerless to do. He could not make his city healthy. Setting aside the normal asperity of the climate—the merciless rigour of the long winter and the scorching heat of the brief summer, with a soaking spring and a foggy autumn of yet shorter duration, the quaking bog on which the city is built makes it the abode at most times of a number of distressing maladies. Catarrh, rheumatism, bronchial affections, and asthma are the prevailing diseases of the winter; while ague and dysentery are the chief ailments of the summer in St. Petersburg. When I first sojourned there Asiatic cholera was chronic in the lower quarters of the town; but sanitary matters have much mended within the last twenty years, and cases of cholera are but rarely heard of in the St. Petersburg of the present day.

The enlargement and the embellishment of the city of the Czar have been wellnigh unremittingly pursued from the very first moment of its inception to the times in which we live. In the course of a century and a half it was but natural to expect that some slums and rookeries should grow up; and where such disfigurements to the stateliness of the city have been found to exist, they must be ascribed first to the circumstance that the dwellings of the peasants who were draughted into the service of building St. Petersburg were hastily run up, and almost invariably constructed of the perishable material, wood, and next to the habits and mode of life of the humbler classes of the population, which even in this enlightened age are far from cleanly, but which in bygone days were indescribably unsavoury. The slums and the rookeries—situated as they principally are in the remotest outskirts of the town—are rapidly disappearing; and the substitution of brick for rough-hewn logs as a building material has grown to be wellnigh universal. The masses, again, are at present able to earn more money for themselves than was the case in the days of their serfdom—then they toiled in order that their roubles and kopecks might swell the revenues of their lords and masters. The Petersburg *moujik* of 1877 is, materially speaking, by no means badly off; and he is, consequently, becoming less and less habituated to residing in a pigstye. He is learning to read, too, and to write, and to take some interest in politics; he has (since he is no longer beaten by his master or by the police) all but abandoned the practice of thrashing his wife—a recreation of which he was formerly extremely fond; and, if he were not so grossly superstitious and so fervently addicted to getting tipsy whenever he has a chance of obtaining *vodka*, the *moujik* might be contrasted, certainly not greatly to his disadvantage, with the working man of any other European capital. The Government, unfortunately, both directly and indirectly encourages the superstition of the common people, fanaticism being usually found a most valuable aid to the preservation of Russian High Toryism: it is the brine which keeps the old carcase of despotism from putrefying; but the supreme authority has, to its honour, done of late years everything in its power to diminish the drunkenness of the people. The municipality of St. Petersburg have recently closed at least a third of the low brandy shops which formerly swarmed in the more densely populated quarters, while, on the other hand, breweries are actively fostered; and a light and wholesome beer is now made, to which the people seem to be taking very kindly. They are likewise tremendous tea drinkers; and, on the whole, the tourist sees nowadays far fewer tipsy people in the streets of Petersburg than at Moscow. The encouragement given to temperance reflects the greatest credit on the Government, when it is remembered that the Imperial revenue is accustomed to benefit wellnigh as largely from the excise on home-manufactured *vodka*, as our own revenue does (to our national shame and destruction) from the duties on imported spirits. Another and very characteristic cause has likewise tended to diminish the number of the St. Petersburg rookeries. Formerly fires were as rife at St. Petersburg as they are still rife at Pera, in which last interesting suburb of Constantinople the average number of conflagrations is two and a half per day, from about ten to fifty houses usually “burning up,” as the Americans phrase it, at each fire. Fires in Stambul are numerically rarer, but the average is in the long-run comfortably adjusted by the larger number of dwellings which are consumed in a single casualty. Five streets, or, say, two hundred and fifty houses, consumed to ashes, constitute in

Stamboul a "first-class blaze." These catastrophes used to be to the full as frequent in St. Petersburg, and many a night in the long syne have I been awakened by the hoarse cry of "Ogn!"—"Fire!"—by the rattling of the clumsy engines through the stony street, and the tramping of the large bodies of troops who were always marched at the double quick to the scene of disaster. The Czar Nicholas used to say that a St. Petersburg fire on a large scale nearly equalled a review in the opportunities it afforded for testing the capabilities and exhibiting the mettle of his Imperial Guard. If the fire was a "first-class blaze," the Grand Dukes, and even the Emperor himself, attended the conflagration in person; but this system was not unattended by disadvantages. The St. Petersburg Fire Corps is essentially a military organisation; and military etiquette demanded that the officer who was highest in rank should take the command of all the troops on the ground; and, as Russian Emperors and Grand Dukes even in modern times are personages who usually insist upon having their own way, the Captain Shaws of the St. Petersburg Fire Brigade found with sad frequency that their operations were sadly hampered and impeded by Grand Ducal or by Imperial interference. The plenitude of wooden houses, and overheated stoves, and a careless population, much given to going to bed in a state of *vodka*, and putting lighted candles underneath their pillows, were among the commonest causes of the fires which used to devastate St. Petersburg by the whole quarter at a time. These catastrophes are at present of far less frequent occurrence; the Fire Corps is much better drilled, and is somewhat more independent in action than of yore; and fires are, in general, easily extinguished. The most stringent precautions continue, however, to be taken against the Fire Demon; and the city is dotted with tall wooden towers, in the topmost galleries of which watchmen are stationed, both by day and by night, to look out for a redness in the sky. The extensive fires of bygone times are not (save when they were accompanied by loss of life) to be regretted. They burned the rookeries down, and the rookeries have not been rebuilt. The most repulsive quarters of St. Petersburg As It Is comprise at present very few log cabins; but they abound in dirty, squalid brick edifices very closely resembling the "tenement houses" of the lower districts of New York. In these houses, which sometimes shelter as many as a hundred families, lurk the dangerous classes of the Russian capital—if St. Petersburg be the capital of Russia. The tenement houses are General Trepoff's rabbit-warren. Thither come the agents of the terrible chief of the Petropolitan police (General Trepoff's name, if it be uttered aloud, is generally pronounced in a whisper, so intense is the terror which this formidable personage inspires). In these tenements do the police find the assassins, the burglars, the bank-note forgers, the swindlers and vagrants of whom they are in quest. But when political conspirators, Socialists, Nihilists, Polish patriots, and what not, are "wanted" it is much further afield, and to far different quarters of the city that Trepoff's detectives are fain to go. The conspirators have to be pounced upon in Vasili Ostrow, in the neighbourhood of the University, and sometimes in the most fashionable quarters of the city.

I will not ask you to survey the city of the Czar from the car of a balloon, as, in imagination, we surveyed Byzantium. It is in winter time that Petersburg assumes its grandest and most striking aspect; and if we made an ascent, say from the Admiralty-square, in an aerial machine it would be necessary for the aeronauts to take a stove with them, if they wished to avoid being frozen to death. And fire-balloons are perilous things.

Mr. T. Michell, sometime Second Secretary to H.B.M. Embassy and Consul at St. Petersburg, the latest editor of Murray's admirable guide-book to Russia, Poland, and Finland, and who, in addition to being a facile and well-informed writer, is one of the most accomplished Russian scholars of the age, advises the tourist, or at least endorses the advice given to that tourist by Murray's original editor, to ascend the dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral if he wishes to obtain an accurate knowledge of the topography of the city. Thence, looking north, he will behold the island of Vasili Ostrow, with the Exchange, the University, the Academy of Sciences, and the Military School. To the left is the Krepust, or Citadel, and beyond, north and west, are the islands of Aptekarski, Kamennoi, Petrofski, Krestofski, and Elaghinski. In some of these islands the great nobles and wealthy bankers of Petersburg have their splendid villas; and at Aptekarski is the College of Surgeons. The islands of the Neva are in summer-time delightful places of resort, and Krestofski is, in particular, the special rendezvous for the German colony. I daresay there altogether are a hundred thousand Teutons in St. Petersburg. At Krestofski, in summer, take place picnics lasting from midnight until morn; there is light enough to read small print the whole night through, and the sun never seems to set—it only *dips* across the horizon, and is born again before it dies. I remember going to one of these German picnics at Krestofski, on St. John's Day, I think, in the summer of 1857. The "jinks" were very high jinks indeed for this subdued and police nightmared city; but I do not know what St. John could have had to do with the festival, the saint most intimately connected with it being, seemingly, St. Hans Breitmann. There was a good deal of "souse and browse" going about, and much "bianoblayin," and oceans of lager beer were imbibed by the Deutschers, among whom one of my companions, an officer in the Chevalier Guards, declared that there were at least fifteen hundred German tailors, and as many bootmakers. They did not, however, "gif a cheer" when "de shpicket" was knocked out from a fresh cask of lager. "Matilda Yane" was innocently romped and flirted with from time to time; but I did not see that damsel "echlog" anybody "on de kop;" still less did I notice that "de gombany vought mit de taple lecks till the polishman made 'em shotp." The truth was that the "gombany" at Krestofski were afraid of the police, and behaved themselves with a

degree of gravity approaching the melancholy in its decorum. We came home very tired, but not very much amused: the officer in the Chevalier Guards—he was a subaltern then, with "locks crull," as the son of the Knight's was in the "Canterbury Tales"—another young Russian who was a cadet in the Imperial Corps des Pages, a Professor of Natural History in the University, and your humble servant. I daresay that the Chevalier Guardsman is by this time a General. He is with the Czar, perhaps, at Kiznenew. Why will Mr. Reuter's agents persist in translating the Slavonic Kiznenew into the Teuton Kischenef? The ex-cadet of the Corps des Pages has become, I have heard, a diplomatist, and is somewhere in South America; and last November, being at a scientific and journalistic tea-party in St. Petersburg, I heard news of my old friend the Professor of Natural History. He had recently travelled in the pursuit of knowledge far into Central Asia. The natives of those parts, to whom he had not brought letters of introduction, objected to his photographic apparatus, to his sketch and notebooks, to his tall black hat and his gold-rimmed spectacles, and to himself personally. They tripped him up and beat him badly. They stretched him across a log and tried to scrape him to death with cactus-leaves. They gave him a fearful scalp wound, so that a flap of skin hung down and obscured the sight of one eye; and then somebody in authority (I think he was a Khan) slipped a rope round the Professor's neck, and so dragged him at his (the Khan's) saddle-bow as he spurred his horse at full gallop through a jungle of brambles and prickly pear. "I the more regretted the indelicacy of these proceedings," subsequently wrote from Samarcand the happily rescued Professor, "since, owing to the peculiar circumstances in which I was placed, I was unable to make duly detailed notes on the *Fauna* and *Flora* of a most interesting region.

Devotion to science is a wonderful thing. I cannot help this digression, into which I was seduced by the remembrance of the German High Jinks at Krestofski. Not everything, O tuneful Hans Breitmann, goes away into the *ewigkeit*, with the "gloud on de mountain's prow," the *himmelstrahlendestern*, and the lager beer. If they do vanish, they return; and who will not join in the pious old orison, "Keep my memory green"? And it is while surveying the Neva that there comes back to me the memory of a mighty Russian nobleman (long since dead, I should say), who was wont twenty years since to hold high state in his sumptuous country house on one of these islands. This was Count Strogonoff, formerly Ambassador of Russia at the Court of St. James's. He was, when I saw him, an aged and most venerable gentleman; but in England his name, perchance, only dwells in the memory as serving to eke out a most irreverent rhyme in Tom Ingoldsby's inimitable burlesque poem on the Coronation. The bard is describing the banquet which took place in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, after her Majesty's investiture, and mentions that

Count von Strogonoff
Sure he got prog enough,
The sly old devil underneath the stairs.

These irreverent rhymes have their value, however. If you will turn to Southey's clever, malicious ballad of the "March to Moscow"—one of the deffest pieces of "patter" ever penned—you will find a list of Russian names, many of which may turn up again, ere many weeks are over, among the Generals waging war against the Turks. The grandfathers of those Generals may have been among those who worsted the great Napoleon in Russia. How fond we were in 1813 of Russian Generals; and how we lionised the Hetman Platoff.

Reverting to that imaginary eyrie at the summit of St. Isaac's golden dome, it is to be noted that to the East of the Great Nevka, and on the north bank of the Neva, stretch long ranges of barracks, factories, and Government establishments. The outer walls of all public buildings, not being churches or palaces, are invariably painted with one "administrative" hue—a dull yellow ochre; and the effect produced thereby on the eye is the reverse of pleasant. The communication between the mainland and the islands is by four bridges, the Nicolaiefski Most, so called after the Czar Nicolas; a stately structure of granite piers with graceful arches; the Dvortsoi or Palace Bridge, which is of boats, between the Exchange and the Winter Palace; the Troitski or Trinity Bridge, between the fortress and the Champ de Mars, and nearly opposite that British Embassy, where his Excellency Lord Augustus Loftus dispenses such splendid and such courteous hospitality; and, finally, the Liteiny, likewise a floating bridge of lighters. When the ice of the Neva begins to "pack," as it was just beginning to do when I arrived last November, the floating bridges are removed; but so soon as the river is well frozen over the bridges are restored to their places. There is a general sensation of relief when the winter has thus begun in real earnest. The Russians prefer a sound, solid, inflexibly hard frost to the mere dallying and shilly-shallying of alternate frost and thaw, which mark the first fortnight in November, and sometimes the whole of that month. When the ice on the bosom of the Neva has solidified to a proper wintry degree of thickness people know that the Worst has come, and they prepare, with Spartan fortitude to "grin and bear it." To a foreigner, at least, the inconvenience lies in the fact that the "Worst" of which I have spoken lasts for four, and very often for five, mortal months. The good people of Petersburg endeavour meanwhile to make themselves as comfortable as they can under the circumstances. Everybody who possesses a *schoub*, or fur-lined pelisse, enwraps himself in that commodious although clumsy-looking garment, the skirts of which descend to his heels, while the huge fur cuffs nearly cover his fingertips and the huger fur collar protects his ears and ascends to the tip of his nose. You cannot buy, in Petersburg at least, a *schoub* of any the most inferior kind of fur for less than fifteen pounds, and you may, if you are rich enough, give as much as a hundred, or even two hundred and fifty, guineas for one of the superb sable mantles sold by the aristocratic furriers of the Nevski, the Bolschoi Morskaia, or the Gostunoi-Dvor.

At Moscow furs are even dearer than at Petersburg, and more expensive, perhaps, than they are in England; but they can be purchased at comparatively moderate prices in Germany. Leipsic and Koenigsberg are the two best German towns for buying furs cheap. Twenty years ago I should have recommended Berlin; but since the imposing city on the Spree has become (politically) the capital of the German Empire everything has grown dearer there. Even sausages and sauerkraut have "gone up."

The Neva being thus satisfactorily frozen as hard as the nether millstone, or the heart of a politician (the similes are convertible ones), the shovels of an army of *moujiks*, amicably aided by the strong blast blowing from the Lake of Ladoga, smooth away the roughnesses of the frozen field, and soon the whole face of the stream gleams with glassy brightness. Wells are dug at stated intervals in the thick ice to supplement the water supply by draughts from the rapid current which flows beneath. A broad road is swept and garnished leading from above the city right down to Cronstadt. This road is prettily bordered with dwarf evergreens, with larch and birch trees, and makes a capital promenade. Sleigh-driving sets in with amazing dash and vigour; and the streets of Petersburg (which is at most times rather a silent city) resound throughout the day and late into the night to the incessant jingling of the sleigh-bells. The tintinnabulation is not entirely of an ornamental or festive character. The jingling is intended to save foot-passengers from being run over, for the runners of the sledges glide so gently and yet with such rapidity over the snow as to be wellnigh inaudible until the horses' hoofs are within a few inches of you. All the city noises are indeed muffled by the snow which wraps Petersburg in jewellers' cotton, so to speak, so that she may come out again very bright and shining next summer. It is not safe to walk in the snow unless you are provided with high boots lined with fur or lambswool, or unless (as the general custom is) you wear indiarubber goloshes. When you pay a visit you remove your overshoes—which are furnished with little rudimentary spurs in the heel, so as to be easily kicked off—in the hall of the house, and when your visit is at an end you resume your goloshes again. If you are awkward in donning or doffing these flexible *sabots*, the *dvornik* or the *moujik* in attendance downstairs is always ready to assist you, and you reward him with a few kopecks for his pains. I used to calculate my expenditure on goloshes at about a rouble (which should be worth three shillings, but which is just now at a sad discount), and the cost of sleighing at five roubles a day; for, although you may walk in mid-winter and with tolerable ease and comfort in the Nevski, the two Morskais, the Millionaia, and in the principal "linie" of Vasili Ostrow, the distances to be traversed seem to be so enormous when you have many letters of introduction to deliver and many sights to see, that you hail an *ischvostchik* and bestow yourself in a sledge as naturally and as often as does in London a barrister in good practice who lives in the Temple, but fluctuates between the courts of Westminster and those at Guildhall. The common one-horse sledges which ply for hire in St. Petersburg are not comfortable. There is scarcely room on the seat behind the driver for a single passenger, especially if the passenger be, like some with whom I have been acquainted for many years past, rapidly approaching that degree of obesity which has been immortalised by Washington Irving in his sketch of the Stout Gentleman who entered the stage-coach on the wet day. If you (being stout) happen to have a *valet de place* with you, the situation becomes, to use a Gallicism, one of extreme tension. The bulwarks of the sledge are but frail. It is supported on runners without springs; and, if you don't trim the boat—or sledge—with extreme care, the probabilities are disagreeably in favour of the entire concern tipping over. The *ischvostchik* is used to these little casualties. He has not far to fall, and he has a way of rolling himself over and over in the snow, and then of coming up again, smiling, like a frozen miller. The horse, too, seems to be used to occasional tumbles, and rather to like a recumbent position in the soft snow; but the case of the passenger is far different, especially if he have a companion who falls on the top of him, while the heavy runners of the sledge fall atop of both. The *ischvostchik*, or drivers, are civil fellows enough, clad, in summer time, in caftans of blue cloth and low-crowned hats with curly brims; and, in winter time, in turban-shaped fur caps, and flowing robes lined with imitation astracan or some cheap fur. Their waists are girt with sashes of brilliant hues—once brilliant hues would, perhaps, be the most appropriate expression. The majority of these drivers are tawny, brawny, flowing-bearded peasants of the unmistakeable Slavonic type, but among them there is a considerable proportion of mere striplings, seemingly of not more than fifteen or sixteen. I never met with a Tartar *ischvostchik* in St. Petersburg. I have done so occasionally in Moscow; but, on the other hand, the waiters in the hotels and restaurants in both capitals are nearly always Tartars. The landlords prefer a Tartar to a Selav, because the former is a Mohammedan, who drinks no fermented liquors and disdains to steal anything save horseflesh. The honestest Tartar, they say, cannot occasionally resist the temptation of illegally turning a horse to his own use and profit; and it is for this reason, perhaps, that there are no Tartar drivers of hackney carriages in St. Petersburg. The cab-masters may be nervous lest a Calmuck driver should run away some morning, horse and all, and never come back again. In summer time, of course, the sledge with its runners is replaced by a droschky—a kind of shabby Victoria—on wheels. This vehicle is a little roomier than the winter-time sledge, and still leaves a good deal to be desired.

Official tariff of fares there is none; the driver is entitled to charge as much as he likes; but no one but a lunatic would think, after he had been a couple of days in St. Petersburg, of engaging a droschky or a sledge without making a preliminary bargain with the charioteer thereof. As a rule, the demand made by the driver

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.—DRAWN BY MR. WALTER GOODMAN.



MAN AND WIFE.



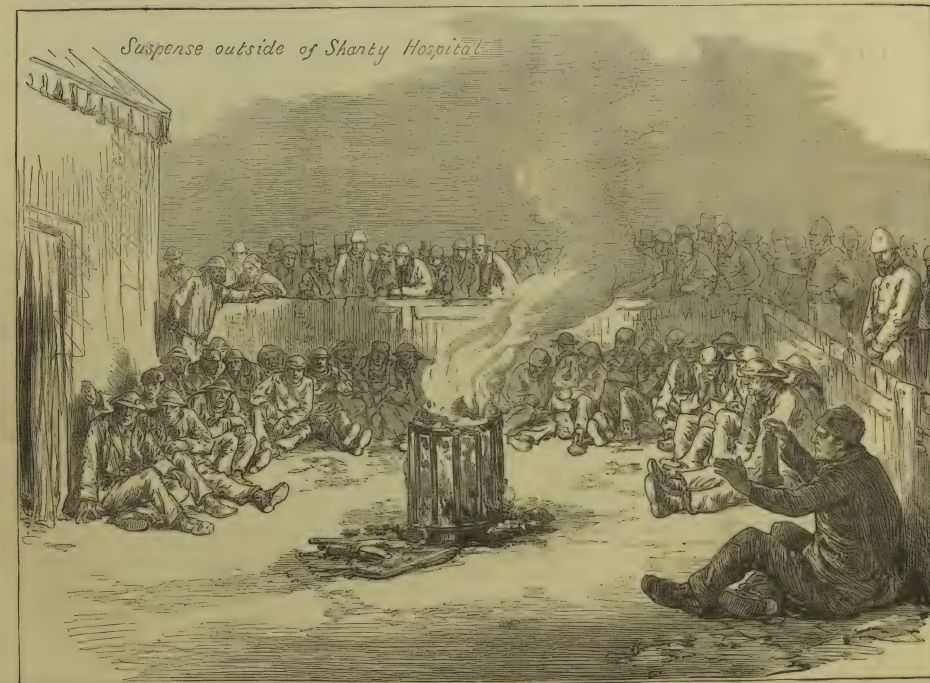
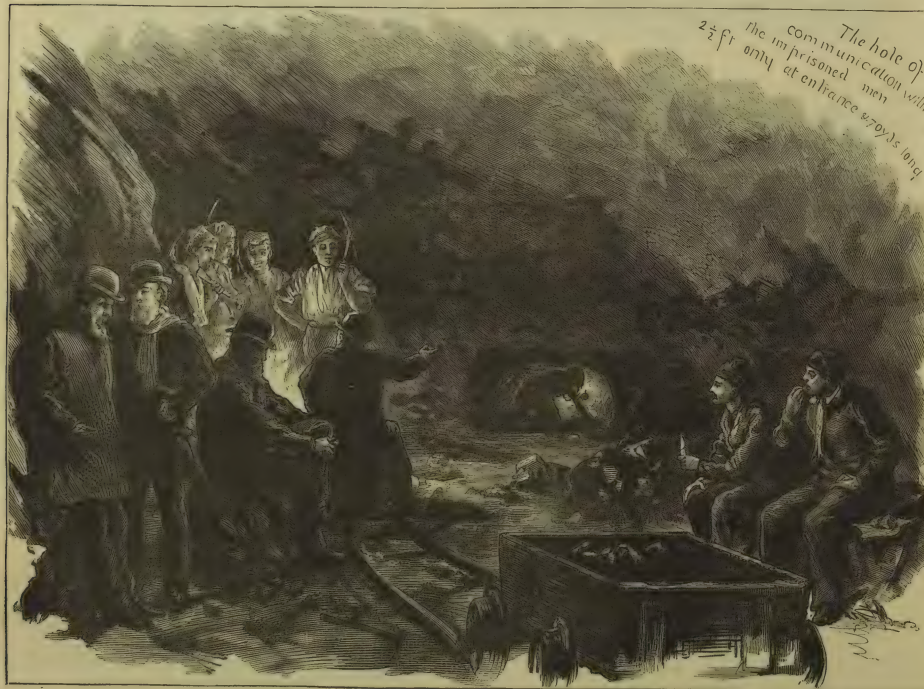
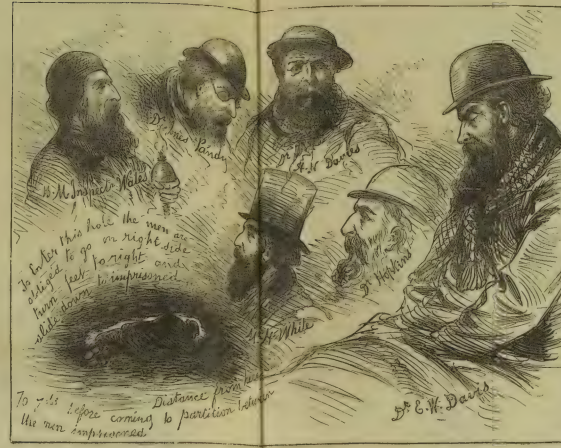
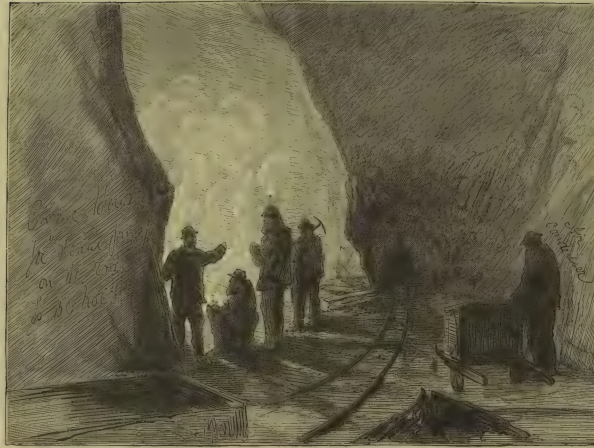
THE GIRLS.



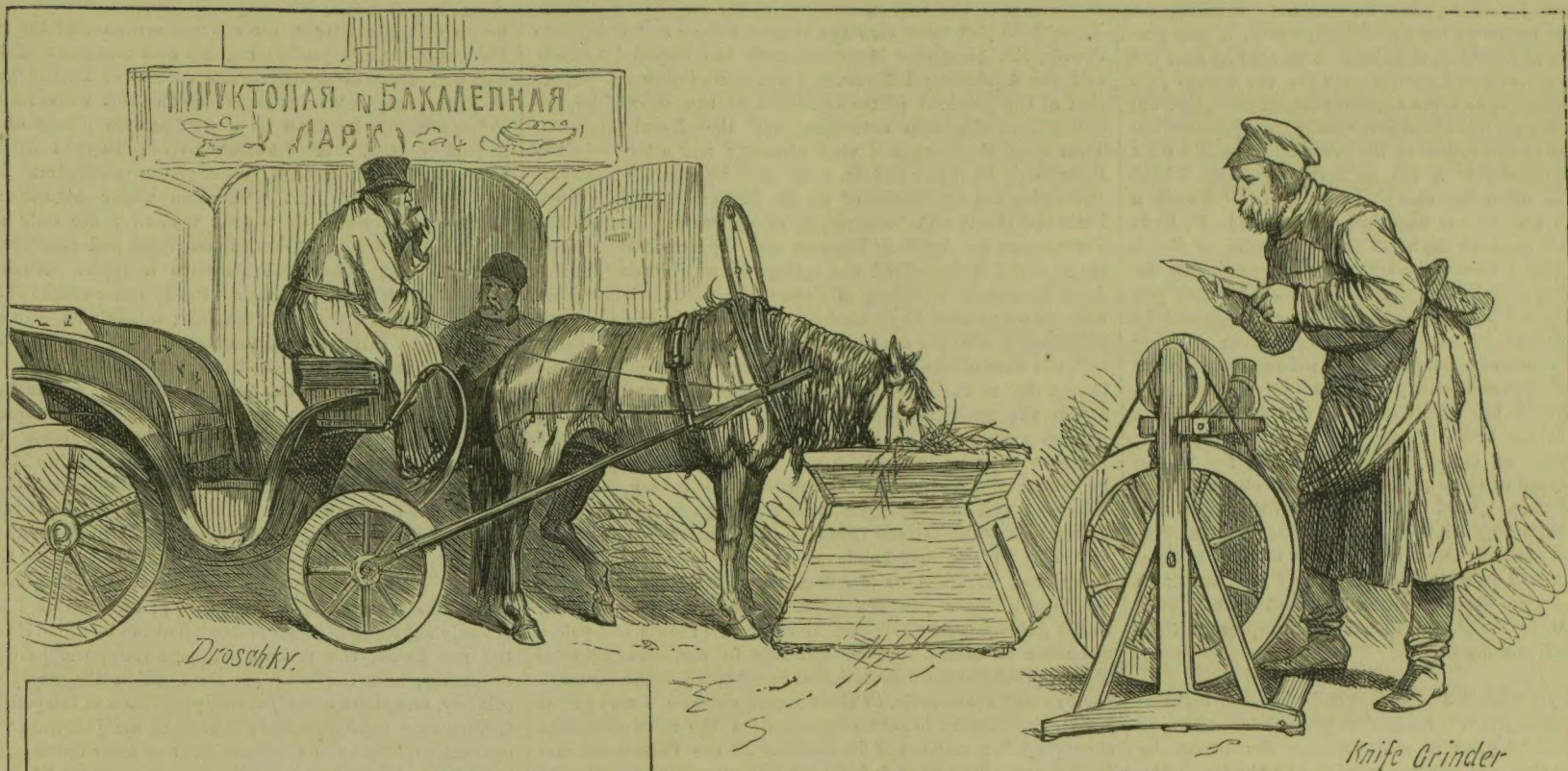
WOMAN AND CHILD.



A MOUJIK.



THE TROEDYRHIW COLLIERY ACCIDENT: SKETCHES IN THE MINE, BY DR. E. W. S. DAVIS, ONE OF THE SURGEONS IN ATTENDANCE.



Droschky.

Knife Grinder



Monk & Nun



Blind Beggars



Tartar Pedlar



Ice Cutting on the Neva



*Sledge Driver
(Finn)*

is not extortionate, and the bargain is easily struck, and rigidly adhered to by the Russian Jehu. If you present him with a trifle of copper money as a gratuity over and above his fare he will shed tears of joy—it is when he has been drinking too much *vodka* that he weeps most plentifully—still, if you give him nothing beyond the sum stipulated to be paid he does not upbraid you; far less does he strew over you the flowers of a Slavonic Billingsgate, as some London cabmen are rather too prone to do. A rouble will about cover the longest journey you could undertake in the streets of St. Petersburg; while for a short course so moderate a fee as twenty kopecks (about sevenpence) will often be cheerfully accepted. Fancy a sevenpenny cab fare in our own dear metropolis! If, however, you go out much at night to theatres, balls, or clubs, you had best hire a closed carriage with two horses by the evening, or, better still, by the week. It should not cost you more than twelve shillings *per noctem*, and the charge will be less if you hire it by the week. The drivers of these carriages—and those also who steer the private equipages of the Russian nobility and gentry—seem to be men of iron, wholly impervious to the effects of cold; and your coachman will take you to the opera, thence to three or four parties, thence to a couple of clubs, or wait cheerfully for you in the frigid courtyard of some great mansion, or on one of the bleak and wind-swept quays of the Neva, until four or five on a December morning. In the vicinity of the great theatres and the Imperial palaces there are permanent circular braziers of iron roofed in, and in which roaring fires of logs are lit on wintry nights. The watchmen gather round these jovial bivouacs, clap their fur-gloved hands together, warm their poor chilled noses, and are happy.

Reverting to your fancied station, perched on the topmost cupola of St. Isaac's, you will easily descry the great edifice of the Admiralty with its graceful gilded spire. Southward the great bulk of the city—the portion inhabited by the Court, the nobility, the corps diplomatique, and the principal bankers, merchants, and shopkeepers—stretches in thickly-serried lines and blocks, the Neva pursuing for nearly four miles a south-westerly course. The districts on this side the river are divided into three semicircular regions by as many canals, the Moika, the Ekaterina and the Fontanka. It is well worth while to bear this topographical arrangement in mind, since it closely and curiously resembles the lines on which the city of Amsterdam is built. It would seem as though the shipwright of Saardam had never been able to efface the remembrance of Holland from his mind; as though he had consciously or unconsciously adopted the Dutch capital, the arrangement of whose streets and canals has been compared to the section of half an onion, as a model for his autocratically-planned metropolis. Another Dutch town, Rotterdam, was called long ago a "vulgar Venice." Waterside St. Petersburg might from more than one point of view be qualified as a sublime Rotterdam.

The three principal streets of the city radiate from the Admiralty Place, and throughout the whole length of these streets the Admiralty spire is visible, closing the vista towards the river. They are all as straight as darts and as wide as church doors; while the houses surrounding them are generally as tall as maypoles or as deep as wells, according to the precise figure of speech which you may elect to use. These three thoroughfares are the world-renowned Nevski Prospekt, or "Perspective of the Neva"; the Gorokhovaia-Oulitza, or "Pease-street;" and the Vosnesenski-Prospekt, or "Ascension Perspective." The other principal streets are the Bolschoi and Mala (great and little) Morskaias, the Millionaia, the Kazanskaia, or Street of Kazan, and the Sadovaya, or Garden-street. All these streets are strictly rectilinear, and are crossed by the smaller thoroughfares at right angles. For administrative purposes the streets are divided into three classes—first, Perspectives, which might be likened to Boulevards; next, Oulitzas, or ordinary streets; and, thirdly, Pereoulks, or minor cross streets. When I first went to Petersburg the city was very imperfectly lit; in many of the streets there were only oil lamps, and in many more no lamps at all; while the state of the pavement, both on the roadway and on the side-walks, was indescribably execrable. When I went back last year—I travelled via Berlin, and it was nearly midnight before we reached the terminus—I found the gaslighting of the city to be thorough and brilliant. The roads were, it is true, too thickly covered with snow to enable me to affirm or to reverse in 1877 the judgment which I had presumed to form in 1857 upon "the Czar's Highway." This judgment was contained in a book long since out of print, called "A Journey Due North," a work full of crude and hasty notions, and which was so justly, impartially, and mercilessly slaughtered in the *Saturday Review* that it forthwith went into a second edition. Then it was abused in the *Times* as a "bundle of impertinences," and the second edition was, in consequence, swiftly exhausted; a fact upon which I and my worthy publisher, the late Mr. Richard Bentley, both heartily congratulated. I never yet published a book without finding it subjected to unmitigated abuse; and the abuse never failed to do me a large amount of moral and material good. I am about, shortly, to bring out another work about the land of the Sultan and the Czar; and if the reviewers, in addition to saying that I am an idiot and an ignoramus, will only be kind enough to hint that my uncle was transported for stealing a gasometer, and that I know more than I ought to do about the murder of Eliza Grimwood and the Waterloo Bridge mystery, I shall consider my fortune to be substantially made. *Tempus abire*; and one cannot go on grinding in the Philistines' mills for ever.

There is an immense amount of sight-seeing, in the true guide-book student and Cook's Tourist's sense, to be accomplished at St. Petersburg; more, perhaps, than in any European capital, save Paris. I will briefly enumerate a few of the principal shows, and will take them in groups. First, you must see the colossal cathedral of St. Isaac, a

basilica which is only surpassed in magnificence by St. Peter's at Rome. Next in size and splendour to this sumptuous fane is the Kazan Cathedral; and the ecclesiastical edifice next in interest is the vast Monastery of St. Alexander Nevski. After these you must view the Winter Palace and the Crown Jewels, the Alexander Monolith, with the Imperial Library and the Agricultural Museum. Next will follow an inspection of the glorious picture-galleries of the Hermitage, the museum of Imperial carriages, and the Naval Museum. Then cross the Neva and visit earnestly and attentively the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, with its garrison cathedral containing the sepulchres of all the Czars and Czarinas from Peter the Great and Catherine I. to Nicolas I. Close to the Fortress are the Artillery Museum and the consecrated building in which is enshrined the cottage in which Peter Veliké dwelt during the building of Petersburg, and the boat which with his own hands he fashioned. There remain the Academy of Sciences with its museum, the Imperial School of Mines, and the Smolni church to be seen; and you cannot give less than a day to the exploration of the Gostinnoi and Apraxin Dvors, the great bazaars of St. Petersburg. You should witness a review, also—say of 50,000 to 75,000 men—if the Emperor happens to be in town. If your visit happens to be during the fashionable season—that is to say, between December and January—you must needs go to the Bolschoi Theatre, or Italian Opera House, a truly superb house, nearly equalling in size and handsomeness the Great Theatre at Barcelona. If Patti or if Albani happens to be singing at the Opera House you will probably have to pay as much as five guineas for a stall; but on the "off" nights the prices are more moderate, and on Sundays in particular there is usually given, for the delectation of the families of the innumerable race of *Tchinovniks*, or Government *employés*, a very grand ballet, rivalling in beauty of decoration the most elaborate choregraphic spectacles of La Scala or of the Paris Académie de Musique. The *corps de ballet* are numerous, and excellently drilled—the sylphides being mainly drawn from the Imperial Terpsichorean School, a Governmental institution which adopts indigent female children and trains them for their capering calling. The ranks of the Terpsichorean School are extensively recruited from the St. Petersburg Foundling Hospital; and the same is the case in Moscow, where there is another splendid theatre for the performance of Italian opera, and which appeared to me to be even larger and handsomer than the Bolschoi Theatre at Petersburg. My appreciation of the beauty of the Moscow house may, perhaps, have been enhanced by the fact that through the kindness of Mr. Leslie, H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Moscow (and brother of Mr. Henry Leslie of choral fame), who, as managing director of the Moscow Gasworks, supervises the lighting of the Imperial theatres, I had the opportunity (very rarely enjoyed by a foreigner) of going behind the scenes of the Opera House, between the acts of the performance, and inspecting the whole enormous edifice from garrets to cellar when all the departments were in full working order.

In addition to the Petersburg Opera, there is the Marie Theatre, a very large establishment, devoted to the performance of opera and drama in the native vernacular. There you may witness the masterpieces of such Russian *maestri* as Alexis Lvoff (who wrote the Russian National Anthem), of Glinka (the composer of the opera called "Life for the Czar"), and of Verbofsky, the Jacques Offenbach (*longo intervallo*) of Russia. The Marie Theatre is supported by the Government and managed by Government officials. At the Alexander Theatre you may sometimes be fortunate enough to hear Griboidoff's comedy, "Sorrow Comes from Wit," and Gogol's famous satirical drama of the "Revisor." At the Michael Theatre French plays are performed; and during the winter season the most distinguished artistes of the leading Parisian theatres play Sardou and Alexander Dumas, Scribe and Alfred de Musset, to say nothing of the productions of the minor *vaudevilhistes* of the day, to the intense delight of the Imperial family and of the cream of St. Petersburg society. The performers (the ladies in particular), are munificently paid, and return to France laden not only with roubles (or the equivalent in gold, for if they be wise they will change their bank-notes into specie before crossing the frontier), but with "pearls and diamonds and jewels rare," homages to their genius respectfully offered to them by Russian Princes and Counts. A French actress, if she be pretty and good-looking, or thinks herself to be so, which amounts to pretty nearly the same thing, always looks forward to an engagement at St. Petersburg as the ultimate goal of her ambition. Not every *comédienne* can expect to become a *Sociétaire* of the august and awful Théâtre Français; but the pertest little *soubrette* of the Palais Royal and the sauciest little heroine of an *opéra-bouffe* may hope some day to earn a couple of thousand pounds by a six months' engagement in Russia, and to bring home a pocket full of diamonds into the bargain. With respect to presents of jewellery made to *artistes* by the Emperor, a very droll yet business-like arrangement exists. The singer or dancer may keep the glittering baubles if he or she chooses; but if preference is given to solid pudding over shining stone, the trinkets may be taken confidentially to the Treasury of the Hermitage, where the jewels are exchanged for cash, a moderate commission being charged for the transaction.

The hotels of St. Petersburg are numerous, fairly comfortable, but ruinously dear in their charges. Excellent fare is provided at the table d'hôtes, and, as many military officers dine there, the dinner itself is reasonable. The prices charged for foreign wines are simply monstrous in their extravagance; and if you ask for Crimean vintages, which are very good and should be cheap, you will be told that there are none in store. So the officers drink beer—home-brewed beer, be it well understood; for Allsopp's Pale Ale and Guinness's Stout are charged for at the rate of a rouble a bottle. As for the travelling Frenchman or Englishman, he is gloomily content to pay from five to six shillings for a bottle of very inferior Bordeaux. Havana cigars of the very finest brands may be obtained at

such places as Ten Cate's (the *Magasin Hollandais*), on the Nevski, and at the principal restaurants; and, indeed, I remember being told many years since at Havana by Señor Anselmo del Valle, the respected head of the world-famous house of Cabaña, that, after Great Britain and the State of California, Russia ranked highest as a consumer of Havana cigars of first-rate quality. The smoker of choice "weeds," therefore, may enjoy his desire to the full while residing in Petropolis, but he must be a smoker with plenty of money in his pocket. A moderately-sized Regalia Britannica will cost him eighteen pence; the modestest Londres or Henry Clay is not procurable under ninepence, and Regalias Imperiales (it is true that they are only smoked by Grand Dukes and American cartridge and smallarms contractors) cost three and sixpence a piece. Analogously inflated prices rule with respect to any other article of luxury. A Paris bonnet will cost six guineas; a lady's ball-dress would be cheap at thirty. Silk mantles are all but unattainable, save by Princesses, Ambassadors, and French actresses. A dinner for four at Dusaux' or Borel's, a luncheon at Wolf's or Donon's, a supper at Dominique's or Auguste's (all the best restaurants are close to the Admiralty end of the Nevski or in or about the Two Morskaias and the Millionaia) will make an irremediable hole in a ten-pound note: even without the champagne, which, if you have a fancy for Heideseeck, or Pommery and Greno, or, above all, Clicquot, will "stand you in" from a guinea to thirty shillings a bottle. Wearing apparel, linen, and hosiery, gloves, and knick-knacks are all equally expensive; and, in fact, I know of scarcely anything in St. Petersburg that can be called cheap save the rye bread, the reeking cabbage soup, the half-pickled cucumber, and the sour *quass* on which the *moujiks*, the soldiery, and, I am afraid, a large proportion of the poorly-paid Government *employés* mainly live. Let me just hint, "in this connection," that the Russians, with all their faults (and they have a good many both public and private), are by no means destitute of the domestic virtues. They abound in children, and the men of the lower and middle classes are most fond fathers and (since they have given up thrashing their wives) most excellent husbands. Old Russians, indeed, are wont to declare that the Slavonic Benedicts were quite as attached spouses when they *did* castigate their Beatrices; and that a Russian lady, whose husband was so inattentive to her welfare as to keep his hands off her, was sometimes fain to declare that, like the Irishman's wife, she was "growing mouldy for want of a bating." For the rest, blows and stripes have faded out altogether (they say) from among Muscovite usages. "*En Russie*," wrote the Marquis de Custine some forty years since, "*tout le monde donne des coups!*" The observation has lost its significance. The Knout and the *Pleiti* have long since been abolished as engines of criminal jurisprudence. Corporal punishment in the army has (they say) been totally abrogated; Russian schoolboys are never birched; and the beating or kicking of *moujiks* or peasants by irate nobles (a practice common enough when I first went to Russia) is prohibited under pain of fine and imprisonment. An insolent or spiteful *moujik* will sometimes do his best by abusive language to provoke a gentleman to strike him; but, woe to the gentleman should he venture to uplift his hand against Ivan Ivanovich. He will be summoned forthwith to the police office, subjected to innumerable interrogatories, and, on the whole, will have a bad time of it. Nobody in Russia nowadays seems to be liable to personal chastisement—excepting only the Uniat Greeks, who, when they exhibit stubborn reluctance to conform to the Orthodox Russo-Greek Church, are still led, by smart applications of the Cossack whip, to acknowledge the beauty of Religious Unity. The Russians are yet, it must be remembered, a very young people; and it is barely two centuries since we felt constrained, in this tolerant country, to scourge the Quakers.

In concluding this necessarily brief sketch of a very magnificent and very remarkable metropolis, permit me to remark that the traveller who is fond of pictures or of Greek and Egyptian antiquities, or of rare books and manuscripts, or of arms and armour, and who goes to St. Petersburg with a pocket-book well lined with letters of introduction from persons high in place at home to foreign ambassadors, consuls, generals, and statesmen in St. Petersburg, and with plenty of circular notes addressed to the correspondents of the Union or the London and Westminster Banks, will probably have in St. Petersburg what the Americans emphatically call "a good time." He will be received, in the first *salons* of the Russian capital, with exquisite politeness and lavish hospitality; he will have every week a great many more invitations, to dinners, balls, and soirées than he is able to accept; he will be made an honorary member of one or more palatial clubs. There is no need for him to speak even half a dozen words of Russ, for everybody whom he meets with in "society" will be able to speak certainly French, and most probably English, with purity and fluency. The shopkeepers in the fashionable quarters speak French or German; and when the traveller goes shopping to the Gostinnoi Dvor he must take an interpreter with him whose services will not cost him more than three roubles a day. But, should he be a traveller, "remote, unfriended, melancholy slow," unprovided with letters of introduction, and with no more money in his purse than is sufficient to pay the ordinary cost and charges of locomotion and maintenance in a civilised country, I should most earnestly advise him to give St. Petersburg a very wide berth indeed. The asperity of the climate may tell upon his health; and the uncouth manners and incomprehensible speech of the seemingly barbarous folk with whom he comes in contact will give him the horrors. He will grow weary after awhile of the palaces and the picture galleries, and may feel, some gloomy winter morning, inclined to take a pickaxe and dig a hole in the ice of the Neva, and so definitively drown himself. I think that I could live, quite unknown and obscure, "the world forgetting," and "by the world forgot," at Seville or at Granada upon a pound a week; but I should not like to

lead a bachelor's life at St. Petersburg even on three hundred a year. One might just be raised above indigence on five hundred, and on eight hundred or a thousand a few of the little comforts of life might be secured. Leave St. Petersburg alone, then, tourist of moderate means. You won't like the city, and the citizens won't like you. "It is a cage," said to me a very charming American lady, whom I met in Petropolis in the course of my last expedition to Russia. "When the bars are gilt and there is always a lump of sugar between them the cage is barely tolerable; otherwise it becomes a horrible dungeon."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, BART.

Sir Alexander Bannerman, ninth Baronet, of Elsick, in the county of Kincardine, D.L., died on the 21st inst., at his residence in Grosvenor-place. He was born April 6, 1823, the only son of Sir Charles Bannerman, eighth Baronet, by Anne, his wife and cousin, daughter of Charles Bannerman, Esq., and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He succeeded to the baronetcy and representation of the old family of Bannerman of Elsick at the death of his father, June 18, 1851. He had previously been attached to the Legation at Florence. Sir Alexander married, first, 1860, Lady Arabella Diana, daughter of George John, fifth Earl Delawarr; and, second, Jan. 20, 1874, Lady Katherine, daughter of the Earl of Ashburnham, by the former of whom (who died Feb. 10, 1869) he leaves an only child, Ethel Mary Elizabeth. In default of male issue the baronetcy passes to the next male heir, Sir Alexander's cousin, now Sir George Bannerman, tenth Baronet.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR BURKE CUPPAGE.

Lieutenant-General Sir Burke Cuppage, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant R.A., died on the 19th inst. at 4, Cranley-place, South Kensington, in his eighty-third year. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1812, served in the Peninsula in 1814, and was present at Waterloo. From 1834 to 1849 he was Adjutant and Brigade-Major of the Royal Horse Artillery; from 1857 to 1863 he commanded the artillery in the south-eastern district; and from 1863 to 1868 he was Governor of Jersey. In the latter year he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and in 1875 he was made a K.C.B. Sir Burke married Emily Anne, daughter of the late Sir John Macleod, G.C.H.

SIR THOMAS TILSON.

Sir Thomas Tilson, Kt., J.P. and D.L., died at his residence, South-road House, Clapham Park, on the 9th inst., in his seventy-fourth year. He was the son of Thomas Tilson, Esq., of Brixton-hill, by Maria Matilda, his wife, daughter of Free-love Johnstone, Esq., and was educated at Merchant Taylors' School. For some time he was Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Surrey, and was a member of the General Assessment Sessions. From 1870 to 1872 he sat on the London School Board for the Lambeth Division. He received the honour of knighthood in 1868. Sir Thomas married, in 1827, Maria, daughter of William Shadbolt, Esq., J.P., of Stockwell.

The deaths are also announced of—

The Very Rev. Thomas Williams, M.A., Dean of Llandaff, on the 24th inst.

James Archer Butler, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for the county of Tipperary, on the 13th inst.

Captain Spencer, author of "Travels in European Turkey" and other works on the East, on the 17th inst.

The Hon. W. F. O. O'Callaghan, M.P. for the county of Tipperary, second son of Viscount Lismore, on the 20th inst., in his twenty-fifth year.

The Rev. John Edward Nassau Molesworth, D.D., Vicar of Rochdale, grandson of Major the Hon. E. Molesworth, fourth son of the first Viscount, on the 21st inst., aged eighty-seven.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

Knight (Pursells).—We believe the first important chess-match by telegraph was played in 1861 between London and Bristol.

Woolwich Chess Club.—We are surprised to find you at fault. There is no error in the diagram of No. 1727. See below.

E S (Jenkintown, Pa.).—We regret we are unable to comply with your request.

E H G (Bray).—Please inscribe your problems on diagrams.

D M T (Alexandria).—The problem is still under examination, and, if found correct, it shall be inserted in its turn.

S R (Macon, Ga.).—We are much obliged for the games, which are very interesting and shall receive due honour.

H G (Calcutta).—It is unsuitable, and in any case has been published before, both in St. Petersburg and London. The author was the celebrated Russian player, Petr. II.

N S W (Temple).—Boden's Popular Introduction to Chess is a very valuable and interesting work. It contains a fine collection of endings of games from actual play.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1728 received from Woolwich Chess Club, H D, R S, Henry Wilson, W L R, and Simpsons.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1729 received from Tredunnock, W E Whitehead, Bostock, Titus, E W Rundell, E P Vulliamy, and Lillie J.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1730 received from Maggie Irwin, H B L Nathan, Guss, Fitzroy Chess Club, Cant, W S B, C E, Coplating, E L G, E Worsley, H Bugner, Only Jones, W Nelson, R Roughhead, O D, A G R, D H, W E Whitehead, Dolly Llansoy, Leonora and Leon, W Lee, S Western, Tippet, Harrovian, Owlet, B Lavy, De Gooft, E Fraa, W V G D, Paul's Roost, Americana, Littlego, R T King, Queen of Connaught, J S W, Black Knight, Simplex, J Williams, B R Stone, J Wontone, Tallyho, W Alston, L S R, A Wood, R H Brooks, Woolwich Chess Club, E P Vulliamy, Titus, J de Honsteyn, G H V, and E H H V.

Problems received from E Burkhard and J Thurstey.

Problem No. 1727.—It will answer a large number of correspondents to point out that if in this problem White begins with K to Kt 3rd, Black's answer is R to K B sq or K R 2nd; 1. Kt to K 3rd (ch) has an obvious answer in B takes Kt; and Q to B 7th met by Kt to K Kt 4th, exposing the White King to check on the following move.

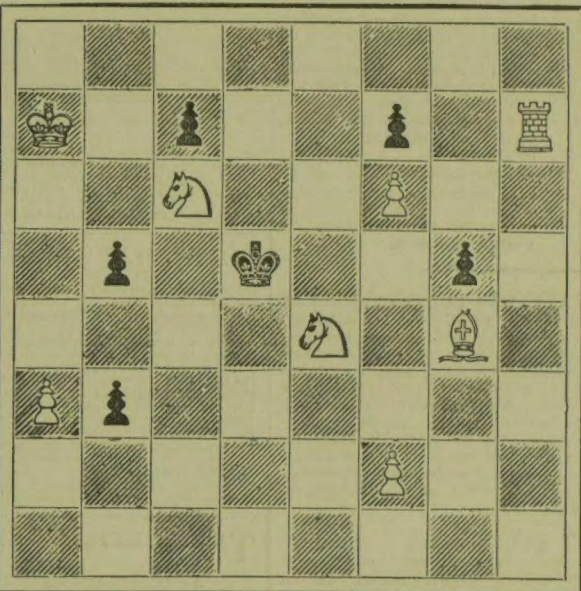
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1729.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 5th	B takes R	3. R to K 4th	
2. P to Kt 5th (ch)	K moves	Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1732.

By T. GUEST.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

On the 18th inst. Mr. Blackburne exhibited, at the City of London Chess Club his marvellous power of playing chess without sight of the boards and pieces. Although obviously in ill-health, he conducted eight games simultaneously against amateurs of considerable force, and succeeded in winning four games. The "blindfold" player lost two and two were drawn.

An important match was played on Saturday last in Manchester between the Manchester and Athenaeum Chess Clubs. Thirty players, fifteen on each side, engaged in the contest, which resulted in a decisive victory for the representatives of the Manchester Club, with a score of eleven to six, and eight drawn games.

The unusual pressure upon our space this week obliges us to defer the publication of the games.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Sept. 29, 1876, of Mr. Robert William Moore, late of Brixton-rise and of the Stock Exchange, who died on the 10th ult., was proved on the 13th inst. by Mrs. Seraphina Moore, the widow, William Edward Moore, the son, William Isaac Carr, the nephew, George Tunstall, and Herbert Dalton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator bequeaths to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, £1000; to the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, and the Colonial and Continental Church Society, £200 each; to the British Home for Incurables (Clapham-rise), the Idiot Asylum (Redhill), the National Benevolent Society (Southampton-street, Bloomsbury), and the Prayer-Book and Homily Society (Salisbury-square), £100 each; to the Brixton National Schools, Church-road, in connection with Brixton church, £50; to his wife, his furniture, plate, pictures, horses, carriages, and household effects, a pecuniary legacy of £3000, and the income of two sums of £23,000 and £65,000 for life, with a special power of appointment over the former sum among children on her death; upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Watson, in addition to the amount settled on her at her marriage, £13,000; upon trust for each of his other daughters £28,000; and there are legacies to his executors, clerks in the employ of his firm, and others. The residue of all his property he leaves to his two sons, Robert Marshall Moore and William Edward Moore.

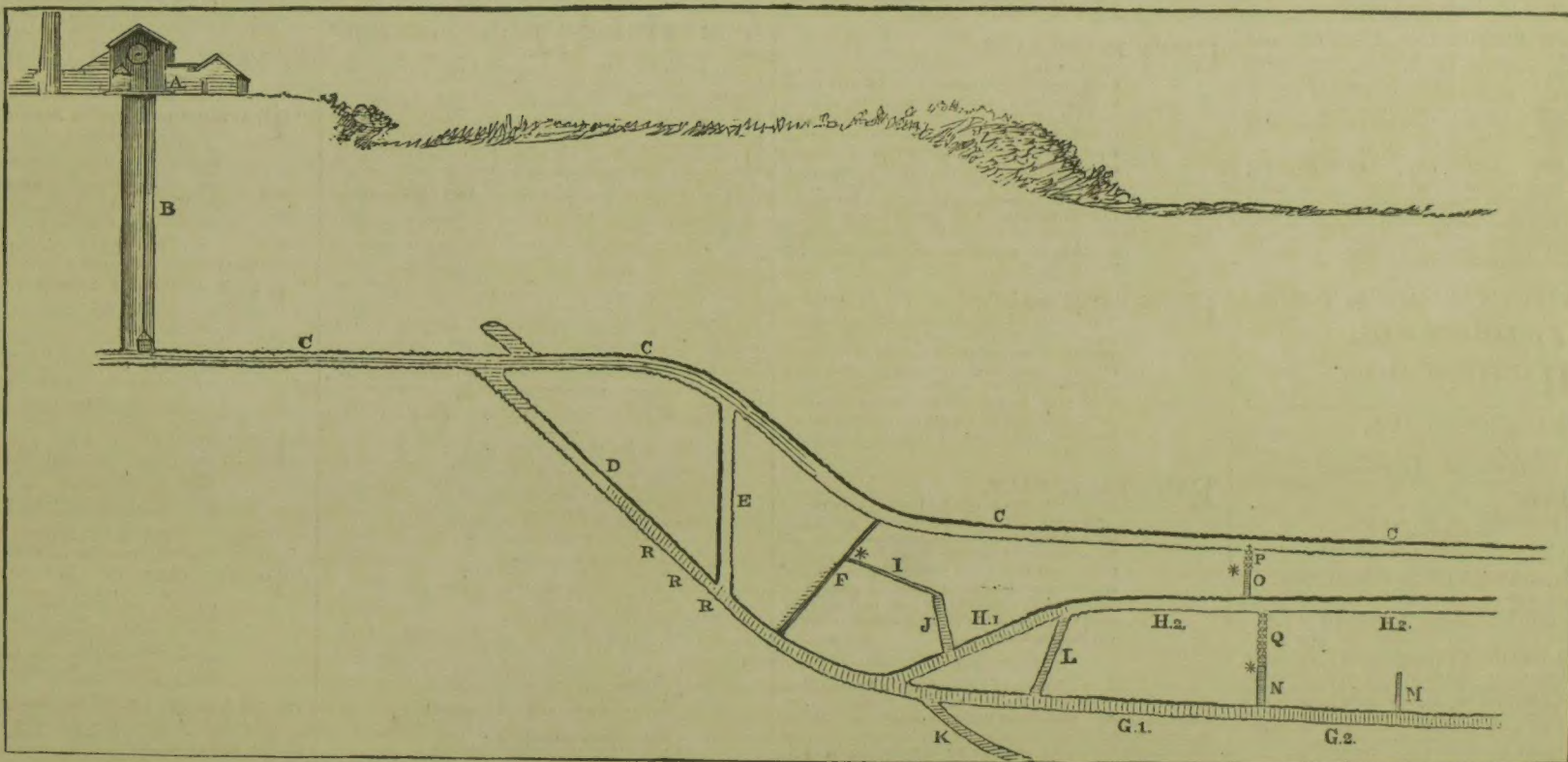
The will and codicil, dated March 25, 1875, and Aug. 28, 1876, of Admiral Sir Augustus William James Clifford, Bart., C.B., R.N., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, late of Westfield House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, and of Royal Court, House of Lords, who died on Feb. 8 last, were proved on the 18th inst. by Sir William John Cavendish Clifford, the son, Miss Isabella Georgiana Camilla Clifford, the daughter, and Sir Walter Rockliff Farquhar, Bart., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator settles his mansion-house, Westfield, and the residue of his property, under which settlement his eldest son takes the first life interest. Among the legacies may be mentioned £50,000 and a house in Eaton-square upon trust for his two daughters; £18,000 to his eldest son; and £10,000 to his son Colonel Robert Cavendish Spencer Clifford.

The will, dated May 31, 1876, of Mr. Thomas Mann Gladdish, late of Pettings Ash, near Wrotham, Kent, and of Belvedere-road, Lambeth, who died on the 8th ult., was proved on the 7th inst. by Edward Rosher, George Rosher, Frederick Rosher, and Alfred Rosher, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives legacies to his sister, nephews and nieces, clerks, bailiff, and servants. The remainder of his property is to be realised and divided into ten parts between his sister, nephews and nieces, and the widow and children of a deceased nephew.

The will, dated Feb. 10, 1871, of Mr. Edward Leigh Pemberton, formerly of Whitehall-place, and late of Eaton-place, and of Torry Hill, Kent, who died on the 12th ult., was proved on the 14th inst. by Edward Leigh Pemberton, M.P., and Loftus Leigh Pemberton, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives certain furniture, horses, carriages, plate, pictures, and articles of virtu to the person who shall succeed, at his death, to the Torry Hill estate, under the will of his brother, the late Lord Kingsdown. There are legacies to two of his servants; and the rest of his property is divided among all his children other than his eldest son, Edward, who is provided for by the will of Lord Kingsdown.

The will, dated Dec. 18, 1863, of Dr. Lawson Cape, late of No. 28, Curzon-street, Mayfair, who died on the 22nd ult., was proved on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Richard Pole Clerk, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives all his freehold, copyhold, leasehold, and personal property to his wife, Mrs. Barbara Cape, absolutely, subject only to the payment of his debts and other charges.

Mrs. Higgin, of Quarry Bank, West Derby, has bequeathed £24,200 to the Liverpool charities. The Seamen's Orphan Institution is benefited to the extent of £5000, five other institutions receive £2000 each, seven receive each £1000, four £500 each, and one £200. These amounts are exclusive of the sum of £10,000 distributed among the charities by Mrs. Higgin shortly after the death of her husband.



- A Mouth of Tynewydd Pit.
- B Shaft descending perpendicularly 276 feet.
- C Main Roadway Level, about 14,000 yards.
- D Incline to Lower Level, called Charles's Heading.
- E Edward Williams's Heading or Stall.
- F Drift through which Divers attempted rescue (entering at *).
- G 1 Main Lower Level Heading.
- G 2 George Jenkins' Heading.

- H 1 Glynog's Heading, leading to H 2 Middle Level Heading.
- I Windway through which the first four rescued attempted to escape.
- J Old stall connecting with dip by windway.
- K John Hughes's stall, at which man and boy were working—killed in attempting to escape.
- L Old stall.
- M David Jenkins's stall, where the five men rescued were at work.

- N Thomas Morgan's stall, in which the five men took refuge—remaining ten days and nine nights at point *.
- O Morgan Morgan's Stall, in which the four men were imprisoned at point *; Scene of William Morgan's death.
- P Cutting made through twelve yards solid coal to release the four men.
- Q Cutting made through forty yards solid coal to release the five men.
- RRR Supposed place of remaining two bodies.

PLAN OF THE TYNEWYDD PIT.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

OETZMANN & CO.,

67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN

and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Charles-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishings, Ironmongery, China, Glass, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PATENT IRON VANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.

DINING-ROOM SUITES.—OETZMANN

and CO.—Handsome Mahogany Dining-Room Suite, consisting of a Couch, six Chairs, and two Easy-Chairs, well upholstered in best leather, price 40 gs.; superior ditto, in oak or Spanish mahogany, with handsome Lounge, six Stuffed Back Chairs, and two Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather, and finished in a superior manner, price 28 gs.; handsome Early English and Medieval Dining-Room Suites in oak, consisting of a large Divan Lounge, six Chairs, and two noble Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in the best possible manner, price 35 gs.—OETZMANN and CO.

THE SANDRINGHAM EASY-CHAIR,

full size, upholstered, very soft and comfortable, suitable for any room, price 25s.; Lady's ditto, smaller size, 21s.; also the Sandringham Chair, upholstered, very soft and comfortable, price 2gs. Everyone about to furnish should see these marvels of excellence and economy. Packed free and dispatched same day on receipt of order per post.—OETZMANN and CO.

THE "NONPAREIL" BED-ROOM SUITE,

complete, 64 gs., superior to any hitherto produced at the price; is enamelled imitation of amboyna, satinwood, or any other handsome woods; also enamelled in drab or white ground, decorated with fine lines, any colour. Ditto, but having a larger wardrobe, with silvered plate-glass in door, and a marble top to washstand, complete, 93 gs.—OETZMANN and CO.

ARTISTIC CANE WINDOW BLINDS

and GREENS.—These fashionable blinds can now be had from stock or made to order in any size or design; also Cane and Wicker Chairs, Ladies' Needlework Mounts, Flower Stands, &c., in colours or black and gold. Prices considerably below those usually charged for these goods. Illustrated Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

CARPETS. FLOORCLOTH.

CARPETS. FLOORCLOTH.

CARPETS. FLOORCLOTH.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.—A quantity

of ready-made Carpets will be cleared out a bargain. Quotations forwarded per post upon receiving size and description required. Large-size Herringbone, 4s. 9d. each; super ditto, 5s. 9d.; Axminster ditto, 12s. 9d.; Best Axminster ditto, 13s. 6d.; super ditto, 14s. 6d.; Stout Floorcloth, at 9d. per yard. Patent Linoleum Floorcloth and Staircloth, from 10d. per yard. Hemp Dutch Carpet, yard wide, 8d. per yard; Large Kitchen Hearth-rug, 3s. 9d.; Sheepskin Hearthrugs, from 10s. 9d. upwards; ditto Mats, from 2s.—OETZMANN and CO.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.—Handsome

Damask and Rep Curtains, from 25s. per pair, the largest, cheapest, and best assortment in London; Cretonne ditto, from 15s. per pair; Madras striped ditto, 3s. 9d. per set; wool, 15s. per pair; Muslin and Lace Curtains, elegant designs, 3 yards long by 40 and 52 inches wide, 4s. 11d. per pair, worth 7s. 6d.; very handsome ditto, 4 yards long by 52 to 64 inches wide, 10s. 6d., worth 16s. 9d.; magnificent Guipure Lace Curtains, 4 yards long by 60 inches wide, 14s. 9d. per pair.—OETZMANN and CO.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY

DEPARTMENT.—Strong Bronzed Fenders, from 1s. 6d. each; super ditto, 3s. 9d.; handsome Drawing-room Fenders, steel top, 3s. 9d.; ditto, with polished steel mouldings, new design, 12s. 9d.; fire-irons, from 1s. 9d. per set; handsome ditto, 4s. 9d.; burnished steel ditto, 7s. 6d. per set; japanned oval Tea Trays, 3s. 11d. per set of three, 16s. 2d. and 30 inches; handsome ditto, chaste pattern, gilt and enamelled, 7s. 6d. per set; elegant ditto, 12s. 6d., reduced from 21s.—OETZMANN and CO.

CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICE.

OETZMANN and CO.'S New Special Design, a beautiful Grecian shape, meets the great desideratum of art-manufactures—viz., the shape best adapted for purposes of use required, combined with the most artistic design and decoration. Prices from 10s. 6d. per set. Descriptive Price-List post-free.

NOTICE.—CLEOPATRA TOILET

SERVICES.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have now COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS at the Works, affording GREATLY INCREASED FACILITIES for CARRYING OUT this SPECIALITY, and hope to keep pace with the demand which they have hitherto been unable to do. Customers can now be supplied with any of the colours direct from stock.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—USEFUL and

ARTISTIC.—Intending Purchasers should inspect OETZMANN and CO.'S VAST DISPLAY OF ELEGANT VASES, Lustres, Figures, Clocks, Bronzes, Pictures, Cut-Glass Decanters, Wines, Tumblers, &c.; Electro-Silver Plate and Table Cutlery, best quality, at lowest possible prices. Descriptive Catalogue post-free. Country orders taken from the Catalogue receive prompt and careful attention.

OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE

HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Orders per post, large or small, receive prompt and faithful attention in the selection. Close at Seven, and on Saturdays at Four o'clock. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.

OETZMANN & CO.,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,

£20, £30, and £100.
Indian Outfit, £25. Lists free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN.

LAYETTES, £3, £10, and £20.
List post-free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

CAUTION.—SWANBILL CORSETS.

Every pair bears the trade mark (a swan and two cygnets).
Exiger la Marque de Fabrique.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

SWANBILL CORSET (Registered), 14 bis, B.

A full, deep Corset, especially for Ladies inclined to embonpoint. The Swanbill is most effective in reducing the figure and keeping the form flat, so as to enable Ladies to wear the fashionable rétamés of the day. Busk, 13 1/2 in. long. Price 14s. 6d.; finest quality, 21s. Send size of waist with P.O. order.
Sous la direction d'une corsetière Parisienne.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, Ladies' Outfitter, &c.,
37, Piccadilly (opposite St. James's Church), London;
and at 76, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

FOR BLANC-MANGE, PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS,

CHILDREN'S AND INVALIDS' DIET,
AND ALL THE USES OF ARROWROOT,

BROWN and POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR

HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION,
AND IS DISTINGUISHED FOR

UNIFORMLY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

As a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a GENTLE LAXATIVE and TONIC in the VARIOUS FORMS OF INDIGESTION, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

(prepared from Sound Ripe Fruit).

It is the best preventive and cure for all FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER, TEMPORARY CONGESTION arising from ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, SKIN ERUPTIONS, IMPURE BLOOD, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, GIDDINESS, FEVERISHNESS, or FEVERISH COLDS, MENTAL DEPRESSION, WANT OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, VOMITING, SEA SICKNESS, THIRST, &c., and to remove the Effects of ERRORS OF EATING and DRINKING; also, GOUTY or RHEUMATIC POISONS from the BLOOD, the neglect of which often results in Apoplexy, Heart Disease, and Sudden Death.

Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the FRUIT SALT must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under all circumstances, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as lemonade, soda-water, potash-water, &c., only it is much cheaper and better in every sense of the term, to an unlimited extent. Being a genuine product of nature, it is a true or natural way of restoring or preserving health.

On that account it is impossible to overstate its value; and, if its great value in keeping the body in health were universally known, no family would be without it.

TO EUROPEANS who propose visiting or

residing in HOT CLIMATES, I consider the FRUIT SALT to be an indispensable necessity, for by its use the system is relieved of all poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country, while so much heat-making food is not required in the warm climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. Out of a large number of Testimonials, we select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

A Gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain, if your FRUIT SALT was known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. India alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

A M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

A gentleman states:—"In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, Eno's Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not distant when a neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as criminal." See "The Stomach and its Trials" (Tenth Edition), for fourteen stamps, post-free. J. C. ENO, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it: the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing. I feel I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds and travelling about for twelve years."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

Messrs. GIBSON and SON, Chemists, of Hexham, say:—"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt at Hexham, a few months ago, we have sold upwards of 1000 bottles, and it gives general satisfaction, as customers who get it almost always recommend it to their friends. We have had numerous instances of its great efficacy in the cure of bilious headaches, indigestion, or stomach complaints, &c."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.
"A gentleman called in yesterday. He is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house."
M. BERAL."

With each Bottle of FRUIT SALT is wrapped a LARGE ILLUSTRATED SHEET, showing the best means of stamping out Infectious Diseases, Fevers, and BLOOD POISONS, &c. If this INVALUABLE INFORMATION was universally carried out, many forms of disease now producing such havoc would cease to exist, as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has been known.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit-Salt Works,
Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sold by all Chemists.

AGENTS.—BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA, Treacher and Co.; CALCUTTA, Bathgate and Co.; AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, Kempthorne, Prosser, and Co.; DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND, Kempthorne, Prosser, and Co.; MELBOURNE, Felton, Grimwade, and Co.; SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, Elliott Brothers, 112, Pitt-street; MONTREAL, KERRY, Watson, and Co.; CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Port Elizabeth, G. B. Lennon and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER: for it will positively restore, in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed.

This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the hair to its natural colour and gloss in from eight to twelve days. It promotes growth, and prevents the hair falling out, eradicating dandruff, and leaving the scalp in a clean, healthy condition. It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it to its youthful freshness and vigour. Daily applications of this preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or white hair to its natural colour and richness. It is not a dye, nor does it contain any colouring matter or offensive substance whatever. Hence it does not soil the hands, the scalp, or even white linen, but procures the colour within the substance of the hair.

It may be had of any respectable Chemist, Perfumer, or Dealer in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per bottle. In case the dealer has not "The Mexican Hair Renewer" in stock and will not procure it for you, it will be sent direct by rail, carriage paid, on receipt of 4s. in stamps, to any part of England.—Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

WHAT BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR?

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And pleases each one's fancy?
What adds a charm of perfect grace,
And nature's gift enhances?
What gives a bright and beautiful gloss,
And what says each reviewer?
"Of 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it bright and glowing?
And keeps it free from dandruff, too,
And healthy in its growing?
What does such wonders? Ask the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That none can equal or approach
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
Like some bright halo beaming?
What makes the hair a perfect mass
Of splendid ringlets teeming?
What gives profusion in excess?
Why, what says each reviewer?
"The choicest preparation is
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it so delightful?
Because to speak the honest truth
Is only just and right.
What say the people and the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That most superb for ladies' use
Is 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other "hair-dressings," as evinced from certificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources. Being compounded with the greatest care—combining, as it does, all the most desirable qualities of the best hair preparations of the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour to the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots, unless the hair glands are decayed; for if the glands are decayed and gone no stimulant can restore them; but if, as is often the case, the glands are only torpid, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER will renew their vitality, and a new growth of hair will follow. Read the following Testimonial:—
From Messrs. Wm. Hayes and Co., Chemists, 12, Grafton-street, Dublin:—"We are recommending THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER to all our customers as the best of the kind, as we have been told by several of our friends who tried it, that it has a wonderful effect in restoring and strengthening their hair."

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR LADIES.

Would you have luxuriant hair,
Beautiful, and rich, and rare;
Would you have it soft and bright,
And attractive to the sight?
This you really can produce,
If you put in constant use
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'

The hair it strengthens and preserves,
And thus a double purpose serves;
It beautifies—improves it, too,
And gives it a most charming hue,
And thus in each essential way,
It public favour gains each day.
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'

If a single thread of hair
Of a greyish tint is there,
This 'Renewer' will restore
All its colour as before,
And thus it is that it renews
Does daily now its virtues crown—
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER'

No matter whether faded grey,
Or falling like the leaves away,
It will renew the human hair,
And make it like itself appear:
It will revive it, beautify,
And every ad-ant wish supply—
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length of time it requires for new hair to grow; also thin or thick hair will depend much upon the vital force remaining in the hair glands. New hairs are first seen to start around the margin of the bald spots near the permanent hair, and extending until the bald spots are covered more or less thickly with fine short hair. Excessive brushing should be guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp may be sponged with rain water to advantage occasionally. The scalp may be pressed and moved on the bone by the finger end, which quickens the circulation and drives the spots which have remained long bald. On applying the hair-dressing it enlivens the scalp, and in cases where the hair begins to fall a few applications will arrest it, and the new growth presents the luxuriance and colour of youth. It may be relied on as the best hair-dressing known for restoring grey or faded hair to its original colour without dyeing it, producing the colour within the substance of the hair, imparting a peculiar vitality to the roots, preventing the hair from falling, keeping the head cool, clean, and free from dandruff, causing new hairs to grow, unless the hair-glands are entirely decayed. THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER makes the hair soft, glossy, and luxuriant. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, at 3s. 6d.; or sent to any address free on receipt of 4s. in stamps. HENRY C. GALLUP, Proprietor, 493, Oxford-street, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

When the hair is weak and faded,
Like the autumn leaves that fall,
Then is felt that sudden d feeling,
Which does every heart entral,
Then we look for some specific
To arrest it on its way,
And THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Bids it like enchantment stay.

It arrests decaying progress,
Though the hair is thin and grey,
It will strengthen and improve it,
And work wonders day by day.
It restores the colour,
And brings back its beauty, too:
For THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Makes it look both fresh and new.

What's the greatest hair restorer,
That the present age can show,
What produces wonders daily,
Which the world at large should know?
Why, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Eminently stands the first:
Thus its fame by countless thousands
Day by day is now rehearsed.

What beautifies, improves, and strengthens,
Human hair of every age?
Why, this famous hair restorer,
With the ladies' hair in view,
And THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Is the very best in use.
For luxuriant tresses always
Does its magic powers produce.

THE WORDS "THE MEXICAN HAIR

RENEWER" are a Trade Mark; and the public will please see the words are on every case surrounding the bottle, and the name H. C. GALLUP is blown in the bottle. The Mexican Hair Renewer. Price 3s. 6d. Directions in German, French, and Spanish. Prepared by H. C. Gallup, 493, Oxford-street, London. May be had of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the world.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

AMONG THE CULTIVATED AND REFINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THIS RENOWNED PREPARATION IS THE ACKNOWLEDGED FAVOURITE WITH BOTH SEXES.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE

GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIANT GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT. NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require. These preparations have a world-wide reputation. Enormous and increasing sale through forty years. Every Chemist and Dealer in Toilet Articles has both preparations.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.
A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING

OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES. THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. ZYLO-BALSAMUM MAY BE USED BY THE MOST YOUTHFUL AND THE MOST ELDERLY, NEVER FAILING TO ESTABLISH ITSELF IN GREAT FAVOUR WITH EACH. IT WILL NOT CHANGE THE COLOUR OF THE HAIR, BUT BY EARLY USE IT WILL PREVENT THE HAIR FROM TURNING GREY OR FALLING OUT. IT CLEANSSES THE HAIR, GIVES TO IT A HEALTHY VIGOUR AND GROWTH, REMOVES ALL DANDRUFF, AND IMPARTS A MOST DELIGHTFUL FRAGRANCE. USE NO OIL OR POMADE.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Bluish Grey Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

DR. DE JONGH'S,

KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR,
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM,

LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

Proved by twenty-five years' medical experience to be THE PUREST.

THE MOST PALATABLE.

THE MOST EASILY DIGESTED.

THE MOST RAPIDLY EFFICACIOUS.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

THE ONLY KIND which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, WINTER COUGH,
DEBILITY OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-

BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tuber-

cular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL is now the only Cod-Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest."

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN

COD-LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HARDWICKE,
Medical Officer of Health, Paddington.

"In the class of Tubercular Diseases,

including Consumption, so prevalent in our great centres of population, the use of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is attended with manifold advantages; and I know of no therapeutic agent which, in connection with judicious sanitary measures, is better calculated to stay the ravages of these great consuming plagues of the British Islands."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

JEWELLERY.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

MR. STREETER, LONDON,

The only house in England for Standard 18-carat Gold Jewellery. Prices, £1 to £1000.
Illustrated Catalogue of Jewellery and Keyless Watches of Mr. STREETER, 18, NEW BOND-STREET.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 138, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 138, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.